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VOLUME 27.

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FAIRBANKS' SCALES A Compromise Currency Bill Suggested-Free Banking Advocated.

Additional Bank-Notes to Be Issued as Legal-Tenders Are

The Sanborn Investigation-Prospect of Unearthing

The District Ring Organs Demand a Change of Government.

--- Republican Apprehensions of Defeat.

Chicago Pavement-Jobbers--The Lobby and the Gin-Mills.

THE FINANCES.

House, and receive the approval of the President.

A COMPROSIBE PROBABLE.

The financial question is still the absorbing theme of discussion here. The blatant, boisterous manner of speech that prevailed just after the veto has died out, and has been succeeded by a calmer, more sensible way of handling the subject. It is plain that the efforts to effect a compromise which will heal the division in the Republica party are beginning to have some effect, and it is asfe to say that they will result in the adoption of a free-banking bill, with the provision as to the reduction of the greenback circulation to \$300,000,000 incorporated in it.

THE PRINCIPAL DIFFICULTY

at present in the way of this ampable adjustment is in the question as to how fast the greenbacks shall be retired. The inflationists are anxious that the rate shall be only 25 per cent of the National-Bank currency, as fast as issued, while the anti-inflationists are urging that the retirement shall be at the rate of 50 per cent. Speaker Bialne, who has been very active in his exertions to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the matter, expresses the opinion that it will be reached by a compromise at figures between these

TWO EXTREMES,

say at 40 per cent. That which is neculiarly

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

that gentleman's cost-tails, but have not been able, so far, to lay their hands upon him. They seem to be thoroughly convinced that he was criminally involved in the matter.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

inally involved in the matter.

EULOGIES ON SUMPLE.

To-morrow will be, it is understood, devoted to the delivery of eulogies on Charles Summer in both Houses of Congress.

LAND-OFFICE COMMISSIONES.

The position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, made vacant by the resignation of Willis Drummond, has been tendered to ex-Congressman S. S. Burdett, of Missouri, from whom a reply regarding the matter is expected in day or two.

whom a reply regarding the matter is expected in day or two.

PROOME-TAX LAW.

It is stated that an effort will be made to revive the income-tax law the present session, several gentlemen in the House baving serious thoughts of pushing such a proposition. One party is of opinion that incomes of \$2,000 and over should be taxed, while others think that a large revenue could be derived from a tax on those of \$5,000 and upwards. It is probable that the attention of the House will be called to this subject to-morrow, if the session is not devoted solely to the Summer memorial exercises.

A STORMY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday are conceeded to have been the most boisterous and disorderly witnessed in that Hall for years, excepting perhaps during the day and all-night sessions immediately preceding the adjournment of Congress. Members were as hilarious and unruly as school-boys, and instead of paying close attention to the important business before the House, they threw paper-balls at one another, diaregarded the temporary Chairman's demands for order, and interrupted the proceedings on amendments by criece of "Lot's vote," etc.,—drowning the voices of the few who attempted to speak.

A private letter from Gen. Sickles says that he illustrated the states in two months.

A private letter from Gen. Sickles says that he illustrated the states in two months.

tempted to speak.

GEN. SIGNIES' RETURN.

A private letter from Gen. Sickles says that he will return to the United States in two months.

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1873.

By the 4th day of March, 1873, the twelve great Appropriation bills were all passed. By the 20th day of April, 1873, a single Appropriation bill has shot both wickets,—the little, steady, unimportant Fortifications bill. The Army and the Navy Appropriation bills lie with Senate amendments on the Speaker's table, to be taken up again at leisure; and the Legislative Appropriation bill, which is 64 pages long, had progressed yesterday no further than the 16th page.

When you come to recollect that you elect a National Legislature for no other standard pur-

When you come to recollect that you elect a National Legislature for no other standard purpose than to impose taxes and vote appropriations, it will be seen that, in the main duty of Congress, it is far in arrears, while the time has been spent in debating all manner of questions, and investigating a score of charges against the Executive branches. Congress has no heart for work. It is intumidated and flighty, in the gripe of demoralization, and looking into the next campaign with apprehensions of a general revolution which will empty four-fifths of these seats. There are few men who effect to be chirpy, and arise with suggestions of inquiry or repy, and arise with saggestions of inquiry or re-trenchment; but these only widen the panie, as a laugh in a haunted house spreads the infection

of the greatest nations. We look in vain for some constructive statesmanship, to rally with and for it, whatever its appellation may be; but there is no sign of a leader. Six weeks ago Mr. Blaine's friends were in full feather, and believed that he would have an easy run for the Republican nomination, and would pull the party through for the fifth time. His friends do not hold the same oninion to-day, and some of the shrewdest Republicans doubt whether the party will first to meet again in General Convention.

Meantime, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, is in every probability of defeat in the Essex District; and the Massachusetts Democracy, so far from showing increasing willingness to adopt Butler as their Gubernstorial candidate, are dead in earnest to nominate and support a straight ticket. David A. Wells told me to-day shat the Democrats expected to elect four Congressmen from Massachusetts next fall; Mr. Chaffee says both Hoars will be beaten, as well as Hooper, Williams, and Pierce.

THE BLOW GRANT STRUCK.

It Has Broken the Republican Party, and Killed Both Ends.

The Land Strewn with the Disjects Hem-bra of the Old Political Organization.

The next Congress is already abandoned, by the despondent lookers-on of the Republican party, to the Opposition. This is nowhere must not the supplyes of the House of Representatives who hold their please on party not have been on the Congressional instead of a fall the control of the Congressional instead of the Eccouries. It would appear has not his section of the Congressional instead of the Court of Links. Oh, what a full common to the Court of Links of the Court of Claims. Oh, what a full was there, my countryman I tow who but reconding the continues of the Court of Claims. Oh, what a full was there, my countryman I tow who but reconding the complex of the Court of Claims. Oh, what a full was there my countryman I tow who but reconding the complex of the Court of Claims. Oh, what a full was the court of the Court of Claims. Oh, what a full was the court of the Court of Claims. Oh, what a full was the court of the Court of Claims, on the Court of Claims, who only requires a part of groot a manufacture of the Court of the reached by a compromise at figures between these

Two extremes.

The next Congress is already abandoned, by the despondent lookers on of the Republican party to break with the President, and all of the party, to the Opposition. This is nowhere more evident in the prospective than amongst the inflationists who are so sore over their defeat are coulty and slaporately premaring speaches.

It is earn improbable that Mr. More than the country of the supplementary of the s

ROW THE PRESS DIVIDE ON THE VETO.
[Note. Independent newspapers in small Captales; Republican in Roman; Democratic in Roles.]

NUMBER 247.

supply will be stream to any picture corrected finition. — Motions (Proved State Provents.)

— The still hardy raturable for the Word and the stream of the State of the Word and State of Congress of the State of Congress of

APRIL STORMS.

State and Washington-sts. Have opened a fresh importation of novelties in Spring and Summer Dress Goods in all the new designs and fabrics. English Prints in entirely new patterns. Side Bordered Jaconets, and Percales, a new article and very desirable. Side Bordered Grass Cloth at 25c; 100 pcs. of Printed Piques and Crapes at 30c, former price 50c. Plain and Striped Batistes in the natural color. Dress Linens in all shades, including the Vienna Dress Linen, and many other novelties, to which they invite attention. sonable Goods, all our own manufacture. In our BOYS' department NEW AND TASTEFUL STYLES, And the prices of all garments are fixed at the very lowest rates.

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treet wear. Black and White Stripes; Cords; Hair Cord Checks, and a

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Butler.

Slow Progress of Congressional Work

David A. Wells on the Financial Question.

The Veto Message—Hundiation of the Balloonists.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The Senate Finance Committee will this week consider the House Finance bill. It is thought by many conservative men that a bill may be framed acceptable to the Senate combining the feature of redemption proposed in that bill, with the right to issue additional bank notes on the condition that a certain proportion of legal tender shall be withdrawn at the same time, and many are of opinion that if such a bill shall be reported from the Senate Committee with a provision authorizing free banking, it will pass the Senate and House, and receive the approval of the President.

proceedings before the District Investigation Committee last week. The National tepublican showed a disposition to hedge to-day. The Chronicle and the Herald come out fairly and squarely in advocacy of a change of government for the District.

The Chronicle, indeed, asserts that it never was satisfied with the present form of government, and plumes itself with being the initiator of the great reform movement.

THE SUNDAY HERALD, the meanest of all the mad slinging sheets allowed to exist in the District, discovering that the ship is in a sinking condition, prepares to debark in the following manner:

"But at this particular time the discumstances in which we find ourselves give force and application to considerations which secured our advocacy in the past on account of their political and economical soundness, and we now Look to considerations. Interpretation and pacification of what may be called the District imbroglio. A very large debt is piled up, not exclusively for the benefit of residents here, but to make the city a pleasant rendezvous to our countrymen from the East, West, North, and South, and a Capitol, in its exterior aspect, worthy the pride of the great country, Cur citizens are wringling among themselves and calling each other hard names, and if the present situation continues, the distrust and animosity engendered will block the wheels of progress, and make our divisions the scandal of the country."

The intimation by Forney's Chronicle that Shepherd will lead in the movement for a change in the form of the government is, it is understood, officially warranted. He will doubtless be joined by others of the present Government who are anxious to have a hand in the saminioistration of affairs, whatever shape they may assume. As they are all implicated as accessories, passive or active, in frauds that have been committed as demonstrated before the District Investigation Committe, it is questionable whether Congress will give them another chance at the Public Treasury.

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rcial Stationers, te McVicker's Theatre.

Babylon under Belshazzar and Chicago under the People's Party.

The Rev H. Powers on Modern Unbelief.

A Voice Raised Against the Drama.

Rev. Mr. Frost Exposes Its Abominations.

Dr. Walton on "Amusements in Religion."

The Rev. J. Munroe Gibson's First

THE RUIN OF A GREAT CITY.

wing sermon was recently preached. W. A. Daniels, of the Park Avenue piscopal Church, and by request was sted. The text was from Isaiah xiv.,

rophecy against the King of Babylon was I in the year 538 B. C. and its fulfillment 174 years afterwards when Cyrus the aptured that city and slew its proud and se for the devil, though it does not refer to levil at all, but to that distinguished friend is. Belshazzar, the last and worst of the

onish Kings.

ylon was built to defy the world and stand

ar. It was the strongest, most magnificent,
ickedest city which pride, and wealth, and
er conspired to build. It was the Capital

Empire whose resources were almost
cless, and was at once the terror and adon of mankind. Its tuxury and licenticuswere beyond description,—history and
age break down under such a load.

walls, which inclosed an area of fifteen
square, were 300 feet high and their tops
ed a roadway wider than our widest aveOutside these was a vast ditch or most
the sarth had been taken out to make the
for the walls; huge double towers comadd the river where it entered and left the
its gates were of solid brass, and this huge
it was heavity garrisoned and provisioned to
a siege of twenty years.

as in the zemith of its glery when Isaiah
unced its doom. "Thou hast said in thy
will ascend unto heaven. I will exalt
rome above the stars of God, yet thou
be brought down to bell, to the sides of
the reservation; the content of the midst of

ing monarch and come to be the master of all Asia. Scared by this oracle, his royal grandfather gave him to a fathrul servant, with orders to kill him secretly; but he, professing to have done so, gave the boy to a poor shepherd, who brought him up with his own sons. The spirit of young Oyrns, for so he had been named, soon gave him a mastery over his rude pompanions, and while yet a youth he had a title army of his own with which he raised a revolt against his would-be murderer, seized his Kingdon, and commenced a career of conquest which soon made him feel strong enough to grapple with old Babylon itself.

This Cyrus was a man of destiny, a chosen agent of God for the destruction of that haughty Prince of nations whose existence was one monstrous never-ceasing sin. More than 100 years before he was born, Isaiah had prophesied of him by name: "Thus saith the Lord to His amointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him." "I have wornamed thee though thou hast not known me." Persian swords were no sharper than those of Babylon, and they were not so many, but they were in the hands of better men. The simple menotheistic religion of the Persians saved them from the viocs of idol worship, and this, with a mission from God, was their only conceivable advantage. That impious saying of the great Napoleon, "Heaven is always on the side of the heaviest battalione," is as false to history as it is evolting to faith. It was the only chance for Cyrus that God was on his side. When his army sat down before that was intrenchment they must have been the objects of derision and contempt. From the mountain heights of those huge battlements his men and horses seemed of no more account than so many grasshoppers. His engines of war could not reach the walls, and, if they could, they might as well batter away at the Pyramids. No arrow could pierce a nailed warrior at the top of those towers, and no adders could help the besiegers to climb 300 feet into the sky, but down from those dizzy heights a chi

provisions would be exhausted, and then the brases gates could only open to pour out impumerable hosts of armed men to grind him and his hosts to powder.

Two years of siege had passed, and the great sity had grown familiar with the sights of the Persian camps, looking down upon them as an agle might look down from her mountain crag apon a pack of hungry wolves, and howling after the prey she was feeding to her eeglets; for Babrion seemed safe from the Persians as long as aglee neets are safe from volves, i.e., till wings grow out on them and they learn how to fly.

But there was one weak place in the city, not in its whils or gates, or most, or towers, but in its heatherism. On a certain day a great feelival was held in honor of some Babylonish idol, and the entire population, soldiers and all, gave themselves up to revelry and shame. The fury of the debauch shut out all thought of Cyrus and his army, as the walls shut out all slight of them. This was the day for which the great soldier had wated. As the night cams down 100,000 men, armed with spades, commenced to deepen the old canals through which, in the time of freshets, the surplus waters of the river were drained into a neighboring lake, and beforemidnight they had lowered the Euphrates so as to leave a narrow strip of land between the river and the walls, only wide enough for half a dozen men to pass sbreast, whose entrance a handful of the guard might have withstood till, from the double towers on either side, the simplest missiles might have dashed the slender line in pieces. But was part of their religion to be drunk on that particular day and night, the four handfuls of the guard were not at hand, and so in these four hardward when out at hand, and so in these four hardward whose death and destruction marched into the city, and King Belshatzar was slain in his own hanquet-hall with the wine yet in him which he had drunk to his idol out of the golden cups his father had stolen from Jehovah's temple.

Then began the execution of God's sentence. O, Luc

phrates, you may read the self-same record which the old Prophet wrote while the city was in its pride: "And Babylon, the glory of kingdoma, shall be as when God overthrew Bodom and Gomocrah. It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation, but the wild beasts of the desert shall lithers, the owls shall dwell there; the wild beasts of the sland shall dry in their desolate places and dragons in their pleasant palaces."

But this prophecy does not stop with the ruined Kingdom and the dead King. It follows him down into the shades and gives us a glimpae of the royal ghost in hell surrounded by the victims of his ambition and cruelty, who taunt and jeer him and gnash their teeth upon him as the meaner beasts might tease an old lion whose jaws were broken and whose strength was gone." Hell from beneath is moved to meet thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee, even a lithe chiefs of earth. It hath raised up from their thrones all the Kings of the nations. All they shall speak and say unto thee, 'Art thon become wask as we, art thou become like unto us?"

You can almost see the shuddering ghost of dis Belshazzar as his dead victims gather round him, among whom are Kings and Princes whom he has robbed of their crowns, and hear them mocking him with his lost magnificence; for now they are all in hell together, where Kings and Princes go for little more than other people, being so plenty, and where the frequent fashion of this world is reversed, and the greatest anners have the meanest place. And this awful vision suggests the question whother that be not the perdition of all evil-doers who have in this world apolled the souls and bodies of men and women, to feel the full vergeance of their rierium in hell, and have all the worse and curses heaped upon themselves which they scattered so freely in the days of their flesh.

But the Judgments of Jehovah follow even the leads to do; for the free when he had to the weak and control of the former victime, his own hell is not

come to their Council-Chamber; and, if the strong hand of the State Government had not choked them off, they would have voted out still another of the commandments and created some more offices for their favorites, whose high function would have been the sorting and grading and labeling of prostitutes for the greater safety of themselves and their friends. This is the People's party, these are the Babylonians who govern Chicago.

I cannot pretend to say by what means God will destroy the power of these sinners, but this I do say, that, unless the Eternal sbotlicates His throne in favor of Satan, these men who defy Him must miserably and speedily preish.

Do you object that ever since the time of Noah, at least, this curse of strong drink has withstood the efforts of God and man to drive it out? I reply, drunkanness is, like other sins, likely to remain amongst mankind till the coming of the Millennium; but, like other sins, those who ally themselves with it will certainly perish by it. There is no one vice on which Heaven has rained down so many curses in our time, and the very monstrous proportions to which it has grown, and the very intensity with which its servates fight, will hasten the coming of the seven last plagues upon them, and their utter and eternal destruction.

If these evenies of God were not as ignorwnt as they are beacted they would be scared out of their strongholds, and the offices which they defile, by the doom which has overtaken such as they, and which, unless they repent, is surely waiting for them. Their career in Chicago has been short, and it never can be long! God will not stand it; before our good old men are gone to Heaven these new Babylonians, whose dogs bark at us, and bite us, will have sunk to the very bottom of society, probably to the botton of dishonorable graves.

So then, good friends, do not be impatient, and say that God's mill grinds slow, but when you cannot hold your soul in patience for smarting and shame, then read this fourteenth chapter of Isaiah, and then fifth c

shazzar, to be sons of Belial, and enomins of mankind.

Shall not God avenge His own elect who cry unto Him day and night? I tell you He will avenge them speedily; and though these men are editors, or distillers, or Aldermen, or party managers, and though they have the whole twelve hundred millions of the beer and whisky interest to back them; and though votes of drunken loafers are cheap and plenty, yet are they as certain to come to grief as they are to come to their graves. The generations of bad men are short; especially in our times, they do not live out half their days, therefore do not be discouraged, though the good name of our city is dishonored and her marvelous history defiled; there is not alcohol enough in all the salcons of Chicago to preserve from speedy rottenness these mischievous men who have lately come into power.

It is written in unmistakable characters in the line of current events as well as in the letters of fire upon Belshazzar's palace walls—"God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it." If the Bible is not authority with these men, let them read history; if Belshazzar and Ahab are out of date, let then study Fisk and Tweed.

And new I appeal to the memory of the elder

men, let them read history; if Belshazar and Ahab are out of date, let then study Fisk and Tweed.

And new I appeal to the memory of the elder part of my congregation. How long has this rum party existed in this country as a political power? It is only a few years since the walls of this citadel of sin were built, and their foundations rest on the runs or the stronghold of slavery. The same class of men defend this which defended that—not the same men, for they are mostly in disgrace, but a fresh relay of rude fellows of the baser sort, who will be suffered to fill the cup of their iniquities and then perish like those before them.

If you look at the men who have come into the Government of our city by the will of the makers and lovers of strong drink, you will find them all new men, suddenly raised from dunghills to Aldermanic thrones. There is not an old and respectable citizen among them; they are men without history, or family, or callure, or reputation, and I date say that the resulting minority who find themselves in such a sufficient of the superior of the manufacture of the superior of the su

sins praying against them that it is only of God's great mercy they are not already dead and damned.

I have somewhere heard of one of these unbelieving salconists, who, being enraged at the Church and the temperance reform, composed a treatise against them, which he blasphemously entitled "The Seven Last Plagues." These plagues, according to him, were Total-Abstinence Societies, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Bands of Hope, Prohibitory Laws, Young Men's Christian Associations, and Sunday-schools. Putting up a staring placard, "Seven Last Plagues for Sale Hers." he awaited the arrival of his customers. Presently a poor old wreck of a man came in for his morning bitters, and, seeing the placand, slowly read it to himself, then in a kind of terror, he began to count off the seven plagues upon his fingers aloud: Rum, gin, brandy, whisky, wine, ale, cider, —and, turning upon his heel, hastily left the place. The next man stopped to read the sign, and then began to count the plagues which were kept for sale thus: Headache, fever, nervousness, staggering, drunkenness, delirium tremens, insanity; and he, too, hastened away. The third man read and reckoned thus: Poverty, thirst, hunger, rags, friendlessness, the alma-house, the potter's field. The fourth man counted the plagues: Loss of character, loss of credit, loss of property, debt, desperation, a prison, the gallows.

And then the horror-stricken dram-seller began to reckon for himself: A diagraceful busi-

lows.

And then the horror-stricken dram-seller began to reckon for himself: A diagraceful business, a ruined home, a son lying in a drunkard's grave, another in a lunatic asylum, a murder

grave, another in a lunatic asylum, a murder committed in his house, a torturing conscience, and hell in immediate prospect. And the miserable wretch rushed out of his place, and ran for his life as if his store were haunted.

And so it was. So are all such places; and, in view of the inevitable plagues which their sins bring upon them who put the bottle to their neighbors lips, or who put it to their own lips, it would seem that the prayers of our sisters of the temperance crusade ought to be a welcome sound to their ears, since nothing but speedy penitence and Almighty grace can save them misery in this world, as well as in the world to come.

misery in this world, as well as in the world to come.

I am sometimes inclined to think that the Babylon mentioned in the Revelation is none other than the Kingdom of Drunkenness which is now becoming so pertentous and so heaven-defying, and that it is upon this "seat of the besist" that those awful vials full of the wrath of God are to be poured out; and if it be so, it agrees with the record of our prisons, poorhouses, bedlams, idiot asylums, criminal courts, executions, and dissecting-rooms.

Be warned in time, every one of you; go not in the way of those sinners lost the plagues which in this world and the next are poured out upon them should also light on you.

pon them should also light on you.

But there is another world under this one, and But there is another world under this one, and my soul shrinks with horror at the perdition of those men who, in spite of the warnings of God's Providence as well as God's Word, for the sake of filthy lure, or a little brief authority, become the subjects of this Rum Babylon; for, if all the

of flithy lucre, or a little brief authority, become the subjects of this Rum Babvion; for, if all the evils which men inflict in this world below, what must be the catalogue of shame and torfure in store for them when "Hell from beneath is moved to meet them at their coming!"

I went one night into the demonstrating-room of a Chicage medical college. A crowd of rollicking students were making merry around the red-hot stove till called by the entrance of the Professor to their seats which arose, circle above circle, around a long narrow table which was the focus of observation. All being ready, the doctor turned back the white loth from the naked body of a man, took up his scalpel, and discoursing learnedly, began the "demonstration" i. e., showing the boys how to cut a living body by cutting this dead one. The "subject" seemed to be the wreck of what had once been a strong and stalwart man; the dead face bore marks of dissipation and the body of neglect, and I took him to be some pauper whom drunkenness had driven to the Alms-House, and who, having no friends to claim his corpse, had been sold to the doctors or stolen by some "resurrectionist," to furnish safe exercise for same and knives in the interest of the

is what we call the material word to the facts. I give them from medical substity.

Thus the worfs ourse of Heaven which spared not sweet to copy to a minerable death, out were active to the control of the control of

persition, and not the information, in the souls of its possessors, of a higher and better life. There is intelligent faith, also, in these hat days a larger measure of it, perhaps, than has ever existed before; but somehow it does not appear to be in such vital and governing connection with the life that now is as one could desire, and, therefore, it does not enter as a recognized and beneficent power into the business and pleasure of the world. It is talked about in our churches, it is made use of by women and children and the so-called religious classes, it is kept on hand by a great many persons as a last resort in case of accident, or sickness, or death; but it is not recognized directly and frankly in the study, the laboratory, the counting-house, or the deliberative assembly as one of the essential elements of human life and and progress. The modern practical world can scarcely find any place amongst its active forces for an imminent and frequent God to dwell, to inhabit, and to operate.

Meanwhile, the helpless and suffering people are distracted very largely with doubt and fear. They have broken away, in great numbers, from the traditional beliefs of the Church, and are filled, if sufficiently cultured, with admiration at the victories of exience, and are ready to accept, without hesitation, the last results of historical criticism, even to the surrender of every formulated conception of the past; but, if ignorant and unfortunate, their souls are embittered and made desperate, because the heip of mann has failed them, and there is no promise of greater joy to come. O, the misery, my friends, of a hopeless life,—to be in doubt and trouble new, and see no way of escape into a larger and happier place; to feel the very foundations crumbling beneath our feet, while nething to cling to is proffered unto us, as we are forced to fly out into limitees space. Said a friend of mine the other day, in New York, concerning the sermons of her minister: "They have taken away from me all trust in the faith in which I

eredulity of my childhood than the cheerless materialism of my present life."

Is there, then, my friends, no help for this state of things,—no way in which Science and Religion can be reconciled to each other, and these troubles removed? Must there be forever a discrimination between the spiritual and the practical life; an irreconcilable antagonism between earthly and heavenly things; an entire and absolute separation of the present from the future world? Must faith in invisible things,—in immortality, and the persistency yourselves as of immediate and practical value to all—decrease, step by step, as the Kingdoms of the world are developed and men become enlightened, or will at rather grow constantly stronger and fruitful of more and greater blessings hereafter than it has been heretofore? In short, shall we join with the Apostics in their prayer. "O Lord increase our faith," or, as wiser and better men than they, shall we say: "Away with all faith in ghostly things, and let us put our trust in the forces alone of the immaterial world." If I mistake not, friends, this is, in some form or other of it, the great and common question of the day—the problem which must be solved in some fashion by each one of us, whether we will or no, if we would be true to ourselves and others. And, no w that we may be aided, one and all, to the right and happy colution of this problem, allow me to suggest in the first place that faith is the basis

would be true to ourselves and others. And, no we that we may be aided, one and all, to the right and happy solution of this problem, allow me to suggest in the first place that faith is the basis of all things in this life-of-science as well as religion, of business equally with devotion—faith in the one spirit of life, by whatever name it may be called, whose fullness filleth overything that is.

The universe in which we live is not askillfully put together piece of mechanism simply—t is a growth. It is the great tree of life, whose branches are galaxies, and whose buds and blosoms are stars. From the universe of yesterday the universe of to-day is born, evolved by the constant action of its indwelling, hidden, and eternal force. But how ineffably fine is the action of that force! Only a still presence among the atoms, yet the worlds are made, and the morning stars sing together; only a gentle, imperceptible impulse given to organic life, yet in obedience to that impulse life mounts the mighty ladder of being, round after round, till man is reached at the top; only a still small voice in man, gently urging him toward the better, yet, moved by that silent persuasion, man elimbs slowly up the hills of God, till the heavenly city opens its gates to him at last. Today there are some 500,000,000 of men's heads in the world; none of them without some capacity of thought, and some of them that seem, as in a day there are some 500,000,000 of men's heads in the world; none of them without some capacity of thought, and some of them that seem, as in a vast dome, to comprehend an image of the infinite. To-day there are some 500,000,000 women's hearts; none of them without some capacity of loving, and some of them that seem to hold in one small breast a whole heaven of love and tenderness. They came out of the invisible into the visible, did they not? And, therefore, must there not be thought, and love, and holy devotion in that invisible world? Have we not faith to believe there is? Pow en not ask continually upon that faith? and do we not of necessity assume that in what we call the material world this God or life-force; "this power not ourselves which makes for righteousness," is nowhere concealed? True, He recedes as we strive to search Him. Nevertheless, He recedes not into distance, but

quacy; but these are minor faults. The fait there still; and the reverence, the adorat the jubilary praise of God, that are constant breaking forth, are eloquent with true devoti I believe Mr. J. Stuart Mill is popularly bell ed to hav been an Atheist and a disbeliever

I believe Mr. J. Strart Mill is popularly belleved to hav been an Atheist and a disbeliever in personal immortality. What then, shall we say of his conduct during the last four months of his life? When told by his physician that he must soon die if he continued to live in his house at Avignon, because the maiaria of the region increased by the shade trees which environed his dwelling, would cause his chronic disease to become speedily fatal, Mr. Mill refused to leave it; for he could not forbear the pleasure of visiting each day at evening the tombof his belowed wife. Better to him than length of days, and the completion of his life-work, was the sweet communion he then held with her who, though dead, was yet living to him. Was it the memory, simply, of what she had been, that prompted this devotion? Was it weak sentimentalism on the part of the world's greatest obilosopher and metaphysician? Was it not, rather, a conviction that death is but transition, and that souls shall meet again,—pay, do meet in blessed communion within as well as without, and in spite of the flesh?

I remark, in the second place, my friends, that the second place, my friends,

and that souls shall meet again,—nay, do meet
in blessed communion within as well as without, and in spite of the flesh?

I remark, in the second place, my friends,
that the reasons for believing in the existence
and value of spiritual things are as substantial
and as numerous, to say the least, as the reasons for believing in the existence and value of
material things. What, after all, do we know
about "matter?"
Here is a piece of rock. A
pretty substantial thing, we say,—especially if
the golden rock. But what do we know about
it? Simply that it is hard and heavy;
that it has
shape and color, and,
possibly, some oder,—that is all. We
are acquainted with its essence or substratum of existence, in which, or around which,
these qualities cluster, and which in our ignorance we have agreed to call "matter."

But what do we know of "spirit," or soul;
of its essence? As in the case of rocks, nothing.
We are acquainted only with its qualities. We
know the fact simply that there is something in
ms which we call our true selves, and which is a
thinking, feeling, beting substance, or entity of
life. The nature of that substance is hid from
our knowledge, and probably will continue to be
hid so long as we are in the body, but the evidence of its existence is its manifestations. The
fact that it—or we rather—think, will feel, and
reason, and remember, and hope, and fear, and
joy, and sorrow; surely no one of us can for a
moment suppose that, knowing these qualities
of soul, we herefere know the soul itself—that
substratum of real existence in which these attributes all lie and from which they spring.

And yet the soul has this advantage over matter:
its existence is testified to directly by our own
consciousness, and is not an influence based on
reasoning. That I am an invisible, spiritual, and
constantly expanding entity, whom no one has
ever seen, or can see, with the eye of flesh, and
whose real self has taken on, only for the time,
these outward habiliments of the flesh, which
only we do behold, it as alf-

and so I say that faith in the existence of spirit is more reasonable, if anything, than faith in the existence of matter.

And, if we choose to carry this line of thought a step farther, we shall perceive that faith in the existence of a God of sufficient power, wisdom, and goodness to be the be-all and end-all of this whole universe, is also the most reasonable conclusion that our intellects can come to. "An honest God, "asy one," is the noblest work of man," and there is truth in the sentiment, if the reference be to the conception of God on our part, and not to his actual creation. For, studying curselves we study God, in whose image we were made, whose children we are, and with whom, therefore, we hold direct communion. Spirit can be known to spirit better than matter to matter, or matter to spirit. The universe is the house in which God dwells, just as the body is the house for the indwelling of ourselves. And so, also, that, if we know ourselves, we so far know God, in whose image we were made, and from whom we differ only in the limitations and moral rectitude of our being.

And now we are propared, my friends, in the third and last place, to show how a faith in spiritual things, notwithstanding all the tendencies, often may be increased, and made more efficient, all the time, to real and practical ends. And, first, it may be done by the use of the faith we have. We believe that God is,—do we not, in some sense?—and that He is the rewarder of all those that dligently seek Him. Very well, if any man will de His will he shall know of the doctrine still further, for "Unto him that hath ehall be given, and he shall have more abundantly." The knowledge of earthly things is obtained by investigation, experiment, and reason, and your shall know, is the accientific method. But obedience, on the other hand, is the organ of spiritual knowledge. "The pure in heart," said Jesus, "shall see God,"—see Him with the eye of the soul, whore purity is. It matters not, therefore, how poor or how rich a man may be; how lear

Him with the eye of the soul, where purity is. It matters not, therefore, how poor or how rich a man may be; how learned or how ignorant, how free or how enslayed, as to his outward life, he still, in the degree of his capacity and the necessity of his daily life, may be filled with the bleesed conviction that he shall triumph at last over all evil, that, through fidelity to duty now, and patient waiting on this unseen power, he shall be kept from all harm, and made wier and better continually as she years roll on.

But, as the result of this increase of life, and light, and joy, the forms of his faith must in the next place be changed continually. The new wine of spiritual truth must be put into new bottles—the better knowledge which we possess must be clothed in a better dress. What Jesus and His discipliss thought to do by miracle we must ever strive to accomplish by science; the mountains they would remove by prayer, and even the material world itself, we must reduce by work. For to our more enlightened conception it has become impossible to suppose, as they doubtiess supposed, that the spirit can dominate matter directly upon shirt, and through spirit upon matter; but intelligence must prescribe the method. The way to make our city healthy is to dean the streets, unpack the tenment houses, and force its inhabitants to observe all sanitary laws. We pray, therefore, that we may induce men to do this; and our prayer is answered when they have been pravailed upon to exert themselves.

Inasmuch, however, as spiritual things have the supremacy over material things, and the universe is a tootom,—meral, and not material,—the victory shall at last be with the true, the beautiful, and the good, and the miracles of the epirit operating through law upon matter chall, in the future, be greater and more glorious than those of the past. And this is our confidence, while we cease not both to work and pray.

And one thing more in accessary, if we would increase our faith, vir: we must have the liberty, and one thing more i

ent, as such; Thou hast yet revealed them unto abes. Listen—
Came North, and South, and East, and West, Four sages, to a mountain crest; Each pledged to search the wide world round Until the wondrous well he found.

Before a crag they took their seat—Pure bubbling waters at their feet.
Said one; "This well is small and mean, Tee pretty for a village-green."
Another said: "So small and dumb, From earth's deep centre can it come?"
The third: "This water is not zere, Not even bright, but pale as air."
The fourth: "This crowde I thought to see; Where the true well is these must be."
They rose, and left the mountain sreat, One north, one south, one east, one west—O'er many seas and deserts wide.
They wandered, thristing, till they died.
The simple shaphards by the mountain dwell,

fermen by the Rev A. J. Front, of the University Place Church.

The Rev. A. J. Front preached at the Univer-

sity Place Baptist Church, yesterday morning, on

drama. There is an aptitude in our very natures for amusement; all art is based upon the imitation quality. The study of man is the underlying principle of the philosophy of the drama,—to study counterparts and so curselves. The drama, like forbidden fruit, is pleasant to the eyes, and it is said "the day ye est thereof your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good from evil."

Thus, under pretense or the real desire of studying human character, men go to this house of death. Now, it is entirely proper to study character, but the drama is a pervention of that impulse, since it is a gross perversion of character. But "by their fruits ye shall know them," and we propose to judge the theatre by its infuses.

In the first-place therefore, consider its effects on actors themselves a they lead lives of mimicry, simulations and invitations.

In the first place therefore, consider its effects on actors themselves; they lead lives of mimiery, simulation, and imitation. Can a person enter the role of actor, even though the subject is pure, without its reacting upon his character? Does he not become a fiction himself? Its not the integrity of his own mind and personality lost? Especially is this true if he impersonates victous characters. He thus destroys his own, or rather lives in other characters. If he has any character left it is false and one-sided. It is wrong to patronize men who are thus endangering themselves.

Further, its influence is svil, since it is a necessary and unavoidable imperfection as a work of art. If its characters are unnatural and grotesque, it corrupts good taste; if they are not true to life; it is acting a lie, and so distorting our conception of human nature. Nine-tenths

tesque, it corrupts good taste; if they are not true to life; it is acting a lie, and so distorting our conception of human nature. Nine-tenths of the acting is not true to life, nor is it any approach to it. It consists of the grousest misconceptions, the wildest impersonations, and the highest improbabilities. The best actors the world ever saw cannot copy human life actorrately enough to give a single lesson in human nature. No man can feign feelings, especially high and noble feelings, successfully. He is a hypocrite if he does. He who feigns a virtue commits a vice. All artificial demonstrations of grief, and tears, and wos, of enry, makice, and revenge, are simply infernal; and how much better is he who simulates joy and gladness? Such scanes not only harden the heart, but arouse the passions of the audience as well as of the actors. But, supposing the history so be perfectly true, acting in itself is contrary to acture. He who acts like a virtuous man and is not one is doubly vicious. Then look at the influence of the theatre upon spectators. If acting in the very nature of things is unnatural,—a violation of every right sentiment in the actor himself.—It is also trifling with the delicate machinery of our God-like faculties, to allow ourselves to witness such scenes and be influenced by them. It is eaid that the theatre cultivates taste. The theatre has done far more to vitiate good taste than to cultivate it. It cultivates taste. The theatre has done far more to vitiate good taste than to cultivate it. It cultivates taste, the theatre has done for the first of the theatre, he must have a monstrous conception of art. Instead of refining the manthinks his artistic nature will be developed by going to the theatre, he must have a monstrous conception of art. Instead of refining the manners and improving the taste, there is no vice that has not, at one time or other, sprung from the theatre. The first effect is fascination, its second effect dissipation. It unfits for real life, serious thought, or virtuous occupation. It is an imbecile indulgence, an unhealthy excitement a samual craftification. serious thought, or virtuous occupation. It is an imbecile indulgence, an unhealthy excitement, a sensual gratification. History settles the question that the stage never has promoted taste, or purity of heart, or high moral sentiment. If you have good taste in art, literature, oamorals, let me say: Avoid the theatre.

The great mass of dramatic literature enacted on the stage is contemptible in taste and morals. If you wish to vitiate your morals, go to the theatre. If you wish to have a morbid or false taste, go to the theatre. In place of elequence, is mouthing and ranting; in place of sentiment, is sentimentalism; in place of the natural, the artificial. For a play to be popular it must appeal to the grosser nature.

place of the natural, the artificial. For a play to be popular it must appeal to the grosser nature, and so degrade and not elevate. Addison says that curses and imprecations drew applause, while words of beauty and virtue fell powerless. Let a theatre teach morality and the highest artistic taste, and it would not be supported. It is not pleasant to have one's taste criticised; hence, it is not done at the theatre. We are not speaking of the written drama, but of the drama upon the stage. It is only a select few who can appreciate or care to hear the masterpieces. Other trappings have to be used to catch the popular ear, or else the drama must be written to suit the taste; it must be vulgarized by stage contaminations.

contaminations.

The theatre is not a place of wholesome instruction. It is not a school-house but a playhouse. Across the curtain of a New York theatre is the motto, "We study to please," not to instruct, to cultivate, to purify, but to please,

of the house of pleasure, we are not appearing against any abuse of the institution, but against the institution itself. So long as this is the single and central position of the thearrs, it is contemptible. It seems to please at the expense of virtue and religion, and so Is destructive to man and dishonoring to God.

The peator here traced the gradual decay of the moral features of the theatrical art from its inception by the Greeks, \$5.00 years ago, until, in at this time, instead of representing intelligence or religion, it is to-day the representation of popular ignorance, flourishing best where superficial knowledge and artificial refinement holds away. Its original intention was good. Its present purpose is bad. In regard to the written drama, Haslitt, Charles Lamb, and Dr. Johnson were quoted to prove that it was appreciated more by being read than by being seen enacted. The theatre is alchom or hever defended for what it is, but for what it might be. Some maintain that it could be turned to good account, but it never was, and now such things are acted there as make "devite blush, and from the neighborhood angels and hely men trembling retire."

It is not the theatre as it might be that we are considering. We are dealing with the drama of to-day. Instead of the fitbeatre being or becoming a moral institution; it, and is to be, one of the most immoral institutions that curse the land.

In a careful examination of standard plays, Bedford found 7,000 instances of impicty or obscanity. Even Shakspears has to be purified for the stage. In fact, there is no system of morality that the stage has not viified and brought into public contempt. It professes the relation of the search is successful. It is not a successful to the victous them and of paster in its characters; in the great class are intoicrable. No man would be willing to marry an actress if he was a being frank and generous, and as a control wit

as sublinely herole, cheerfully hraving death of the pour not know that the heorine of "La Favorita" is a wretched courteean; that "Dun Giovanni" is simply Don Juan without the poetry, but not without the licendousness? And what shall we say of "Lucrezia Borgia" or "Robert the Devil?" The sin of the opers is perfumed with roses and crowned with garlands. All operas are not equally bad, but all tend downward.

sermon yesterday morning in the Nellem Temple, commer of Prairie avonue teenth street, on the subject of "Arms Religion." He took his text from J "He shall go in and out and find etc. The preacher commenced his dis

neighbors in the cark—a mole in the real medical countries of the printing lamp with flame was kindled in heaven, from whe all this inspiration came. The fore should we cultivate the cite plane of our natures, the arts, the accomplements, the pursuits and pleasures now misca world!

prayers of the punctilious Pharisees.

The preacher continued to enlarge upon his subject for quite a long time, and took strong ground in favor of making the Lord's Day not one of gioom and panance, but a day of peace, sunanine, and religious jubiles.

THE END AND THE MEANS.

The Rev. J. Munroe Gibson's First Romanin the Second Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. J. Munroe Gibson, the newly-elected paster of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Twentieth street and Michigan arous, ner of Twentieth street and Maintgan around preached an eloquent and effective sermon, reterday morning, to a large congregation. The text was as follows:

I am not ashammi of the Gospel of Christ, for the power of salvation to every one that believes.

Romans i., 16.

the power of salvation to every one that believe.

Romans i. 16.

He spoke substantially as follows: It was his
privilege on that occasion to begin the second,
blessed, and responsible work of presching to
the congregation of the Second Prescricial
Church the Gospel of Christ. The position was had been called to the pastorate, and had been led to believe that the Lord favored the call, by

had been called to the pastorate, and had been led to believe that the Lord favored the call, is embered upon the work resolved to proceed the to the best of his ability. He accepted the responsibilities of the position win fear and trembling, being conscious of his walnesses, but he gained strength from the rafer tion that God often chose the weakest value through which to manifest His divine pleasur. He looked to the Heavenly Father for the near sary support. As he was not yet formally installed, and as the installation day was not far distant, he would defer saying some thing which would otherwise be appropriate to the consistent. It was proper, however, since he had been called to preach the Gospel in a saw field, that he should set forth his views of the Gospel. For that reason he had salected the passage from Paul's epistle to the Romann shis theme. It was his purpose to show why he was not sahamed of the Gospel, and why no manneed be.

In explaining the text quoted, commentating as a general rule, considered it as applying to matters at Rome in the time of Paul. It migning that the new religion was so received by the philosophers and sages of that day as a place a believer in it ander disgrace and derise, and, in order to assure the followers of Class. Paul wrote boldly, and rave his reason. The passage, however, should be considered wit reference to to day and Chiesco. The Gospel. Paul wrote boldly, and rave his reason. The passage, however, should be considered wit reference to to day and Chiesco. The Gospel what the means by which it was to be obtained. If the end and time, and unimportant, or if the means be insufficient to accomplish the such then there was stropy reason to be proud of the Gospel. What we the end? It was the power of God unto always that it was only an escape from hell and about the side of salvation held by many, samely that it was only an escape from hell and about the side of salvation held by many, samely that it was only an escape from hell and about the side of salvation held

the end? It was the power of God unto salve tion.

The idea of salvation held by many, same, that it was only an escape from hell, and should be secured alone for that reason, was severified or the salvation was severified and condemned. It gave rise to dobjection frequently urged by the advarsariant religion, that the Gospel salvation was missifishness, sought for as an escape from hellifie. There was good reason to be ashamed of such a low view of the Gospel's intent as power. He believed with the adversaries, that man who sought to live purely and nobly, and whose heart was filled with human sympassion, might be better here, and as being religious, and sole hope in religious based on its power to save him from hellifies of future punishment was often made to resident the salvations of the salvation of the salvations of the salvations of the salvation of the

PROF.

BROAD PRESE

This immense scopesimilar breadth of hum
render it a vain attempt it
ity into a catechism, and
ourself and our childred
fash "can be only an im
book. In some editio
there stands an argume
each canto to tall us
lines are all about; but
statement is to the mind
world of beauty and sent
suffering, is beyond, flash
genine and arrayed in the
hoart.

When we behold the ms
and the greatness of ms
throne where He sits
both are as monght, we re
the desire of the spirit
language which carry in i
great book of religion, I
ance and salvation of soc
of the manifold shadir
stands in the letter to t
the close of a most eloqu
three virtues, and then de

together to announce he trine, the same Paul has better than either he per stand amazed amid these comes along and delared saved!"

Now these are not estarmoniona tones. Eapresents a phase of Christian ecolorsin agreement

theatre? The very fact as it so bad. It decoys the it so bad. It decoys the it was a fine theatre that no one would attend uite respectable. Bays one y bad in an opera. Then a, if he has so gilded the you that you that you that you that you that you that you the saveral of the day. Do you not worma "is a shameles "Norma "is a shameles ful passuon is represented the passuon is represented the passuon is represented the courtesan; that "Don Don Juan without the decourtesan; that "Don Don Juan without the it the licentiousness? And of "Lucrezia Borgia" or The sin of the opera is and crowned with garant countries and crowned with garant on the qually bad, but all

S IN RELIGION.

and external, or ma-

ome secular and social be-oremacy could be realized.
complishment, or innocent ked men for wicked uses if the substance upon which should antesist. Were they things" of their spiritual west on to show how the omanists, and especially the igion harsh and hateful gloomy and fanatical sunday. He illustrated his several of the "Blue Laws," Bluckles "History of Cir-ved that accomplishments deep in the clough of

making the Lord's Day not enance, but a day of peace, ous jubilee. ND THE MEANS.

e Gibson's First Sermon Presbyterian Church. e Gibson, the newly-elected Presbyterian Church, cor-rect and Michigan, avenue,

t and effective sermon, yes-large congregation. The

ato every one that believes.—
ially as follows: It was his
casion to begin the sacred,
asible work of preaching to
f the Second Presbyterian
f Christ. The position was
r have sought, but, since he
ne pastorate, and had been
he Lord favored the call, he
work resolved to prosecule
his ability. He acceptities of the position with
being conscious of his weakd strength from the reflecchose the weakest ressols
auffest His divine pleasure,
awenly Father for the necesne was not yet formally ininstallation day was not far
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se be appropriate to the ouroper, however, since he
preach the Gospel in a new
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septitle to the Romans as
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the Gospel, and why no man
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the Gospel, and why no man text unoted, commentators, onsidered it as applying to the time of Paul. It might be gion was so received by ad sages of that day as is ander diagrace and derigion, are the followers of Christ, and gave his reason. The should be considered with and Chicago. The Gospel I in its bearings on all mes see if there were two mais red: The end in view, and it was to be obtained. If and unimportant, or if the soit to accomplish the end, to be ashamed. If, howelighest known to humaniot alone fully affectate, but the Gospel. What was a power of God unto salvations held by many, asmely,

ion held by many, samely, scape from held, and should that reason, was severely mass. It gave rise to the urged by the adversaries of fospel salvation was more or as an escape from held of the Gounel's intent and with the adversaries, that are purely and nobly, and led with human sympatic the better here, and more an one whose sole aim is sole hope in religion was as we have for the Scriptures did not view of salvation. It was all that was meant, but all that was meant all that

PROF. SWING

How He Looks upon Creeds an Confessions of Faith.

First a Christian and Last a Presbyterian,

The Rev. Mr. Maclaughlan Comes the Defense.

And Responds to Dr. Thomas' Attack on Calvinism.

A Good Word for the Sixteenth Century.

BROAD PRESBYTERIANISM.

Sermon by Prof. Swing in the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday in the Fourth Presbyterian Church to a large congregation He took his text from Ephosians 3, 10:

The sermon was as follows: The theme drawn from this text for your thoughts this morning is contained chiefly in the words, "manifold wisdom of God." The other ideas of the passage may be attended to after this one thought may may be attended to after this one thought may have been studied. If, as some suppose, Chris-tianity is to be all summed up in any one doc-trine, then the Bible is an unusually large book for so simple a purpose. But if God has made the Church, and the Bible is a mirror, in some

And, next to the infinity of God, as rendering incomplete the theology of men, comes the wonderful scope of want and character. There are myriads of heads and myriads of minds, and large must be the volume of truth that shall offer food for all. There have been simid, distrastful souls which have gone through life feeding all the way upon a score of truths culled from the Bible, which truths would have been of little force had they been repeated to the ear of the extreme egotist. There have been sorrowful souls such as Cowper, and pensive souls such as Fenelon, over which has daily passed in an autumnal sigh the breath of only a few doctrines, as if the gorgeousness of summer had gone by, and nought remained but for faded leaves to fall. When Maria de la Mothe read the Bible, she never passed away from the New Testament, and seidom far from the story of Christ as related by St. John, for her religion, being one of love to Christ, she passed her life where He was nearest in His words and character.

where He was nearest in His words and character.

This immense scope of the Bible and this similar breacht of human life are facts which render it a vain attempt to gather up Christianity into a catechism; and thus treasure it up for ourself and our children. A "confession of fash" can be only an imperfect index of the book. In some editions of Homer and Virgil there stands an argumentum at the head of each canto to tell us what the next thousand lines are all about; but ob! how dead that statement is to the mind that knows what a world of beauty and sentiment, and of joy and suffering, is beyond, flashing in the sunshine of genius and arrayed in the full verdure of the heart.

When we behold the magnificence of the world and the creatness of man, and then turn to the

genius and arrayed in the full verdure of the heart.

When we behold the magnificence of the world and the greatness of man, and then turn to the throne where He sits to whom earth and man both are as nought, we realize how vain must be the desire of the spirit to find some symbol in language which carry in it the meaning of the great book of religion, lying open for the guidance and salvation of society. It is amid some of the manifold shadings of doctrine Paul stands in the letter to the Corinthians, and at the close of a most eloquent review he names three virtues, and then declares charity to be the greatest of the three. Whether it is the enthusiasm of the orator or the calm reason of the philospher which speaks, is uncertain, but this we know, that he placed faith and hope both in the second place compared with the heart's love.

It seem to us un-Presbyterian in any way to

the second place compared with the heart's love.

It seem to us un-Presbyterian in any way to slight faith, which has so covered itself with glory since the Reformation; but whoever reads the Bible with any thoughtulness will orten find his favorite word quite overthrown, and the substance of things put in its place. The worship of a word is wonderfully overthrown in that book, and, go to what tune you plesse, you will soon hear the commandment. "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me." No sooner have you concluded that there is nothing valuable but faith than along somes the same Paul and says: "We are saved by hope;" and before you can get your council together to announce hope as the saving doctring the same Paul has declared that charity is better than either ho peor faith; and while you stand amazed smid these gens of truth, James comes along and declares that "By works are ye saved!"

Now these are not contradicting voices, but

stand amazed amid these geme of truth, James comes along and declares that "By works are ye saved!"

Now these are not contradicting voices, but harmonious tones. Each one of these terms presents a phase of Christian experience. They are colors in a gorgeous moral landscape. As among the hills in autumn a company of rambling triends will say to each other, "What a blue is that sky; what a russet on that oak; what a quinsen on those leaves; what a saffron here, what a purple there,"—se in the words of God the free wind, turning its pages, must say; "What faith, what hope, what works, what baptism there is in these rules of life and leath."

A faithful reading of the Bible is the death of all yord worship. The life and salvation por-

are as the skeleton to the body, compared with that body itself, when, robed in beauty it greeted its friends in the street, or was the life of the sacred home, The Baptist is a person who sat down to read the Testament, and who came to four or five passages which informed him that "He that believes and is baptized shall be saved." but who paused before he came to the sixth, which would have emitted the immersion, and have said, "He that believes shall be saved." The Solifidian is nothing but a Bable-reader who, having found five texts that gave salvation to faith only, went away and made up his creed without waiting for any remnarks from any quaster about good works or immersion. The Fatalist is a mortal who has turned the Sacred Book over to find passages that should indicate the absolute empire of God and the humility of man, and, fixing his whole gaze at last upon the figure of "clay in the hands of the potter," has announced the dogma that "man is predectined to his condition on account of nothing he has done, or ever could do, but solely by the will of God." While the Armirian is case who has read all such words as "Come unto ma." "Seek, and ye shall find," "Whoseever will, let him take the water of life freely."

Thus, much of each creed is only an indication to the world as to what part of the Bible the makers of it had canvassed. When a ship anchors at New York and begins to make and parent of the Southern sea. It is thus in the world of theology. When you pick up the Confession of Faith of any Church and read a few pages, you perceive at once that that vessel does not come in from all the great Bible of the Almighty, but that this particular ship has received its carge at Dort, or Nice, or Germany. Far be it from you to despise these human compendiums of truth, for book is valuable if it, in a condensed form, makee only a tolerable estimate of the Divine truth; for, going to the Bible yourself, you would not be able to deduce so full a philosophy of life and salvation.

When the Westminster fathers sa

tolerable estimate of the Divine truth; for, going to the Bible yourself, you would not be able to deduce so full a philosophy of life and salvation.

When the Westminster fathers sat in Council for four years, it is presumable that they summed up the doctrines of the Bible in such a way as would have been impossible to the world that stood in vast multitude without. Hence it would be folty and vanity not to confess the value of their great digosat. But after all this admiration, we still know that creeds are not the places where divine wisdom fully expresses itself, but are places where the human mind fails; places where the mind gives up and seeks rest. The creed of the Baptist only informs us where the student paused, and the creed of the Fatalist only tells us what verses he read. Thus all these compendiums are marks set up to tell us where the toiler quit work.

Do you know, my friends, how weary Dr. Chalmers became of human powers in his later years? After he had preached his astronomical sermons, and had by scientific study begun to see how vast a thing the universe is, he seems to have outgrown the mediaeval theology, and to have placed great stress upon the general but unpopular idea of being a good Christian. In Dean Stanley's history of the Church of Scotland, the historian says: "Even late in life he (Chalmers) was accused by suspicious zealots of being an enemy to systematic theology, and his reply was certainly not calculated to allay the alarm." I omit the reply. It was, in brief, that he preferred "the New Testament." Who those suspicious zealots were, Dean Stanley does not state; and perhaps it would be impossible for any historian to separate their names from the oblivion which comes scon and deep to the minds that are only "suspicious zealots were, Dean Stanley does not state; and perhaps it would be impossible for any historian to separate their names from the oblivion which comes soon and deep to the minds that are only "suspicious zealots were, Dean Stanley does not fattle of life.

The ac

After you have declared that one is saved by the deity of Christ, I go to the book and find the disciples all busy with His humanity also; and after you have cried out, "Faith alone!" I find Magdalen much forgiven because she had loved much, and Peter forgiven because of his tears of penitence; while the woman who emptied the alabaster-box seemed blessed on account of the good works done in the name of Jesus. The truth is, salvation seems like the City of Thebes, entered by any one of a hundred gates, all beautiful portals of marble, or bronze, or glittering brass, but all opening from the dreary, lonely country into the splender of society, and art, and government; but come in at any gate, it was Thebes you perceived and reached. So in religion, be the golden gate faith, or hope, or charity, or penitence, or virtue, it must open out upon the presence of Christ, or else you are not a Christian. He must be the central object, the motive of the footstep, the vision before the eye, whether the eye is radiant with the saving hope, or bedimmed with penitent tears.

Now, we are informed in the text that the

vision before the eye, whether the eye is radiant with the saving hope, or bedimmed with penitent tears.

Now, we are informed in the text that the Church was organized to make known to Principalities and Powers this many-colored wisdom of God. To the raptured vision of St. Paul, to his elevated mind, which never took a common view of any subject, but to which all the truths of religion loomed up toward the very throne of the Almighty, it seemed that the Church was established that it might unfold the glory of God before all the potentates of earth and heaven. So grand was this redemption of a world to be, that even the very seraphim in heaven would look down upon the earth and see God's love pouring forth through Jesus Christ, and flooding the earth, not in wrath, as in the days of Noah, but with the windows of heaven opened for a new outpouring,—that of infinite grace.

As in presence, therefore, of an august company, which Paul calls "principalities and powers," and to which we, less poetic, less divine, more earthly, add the nations of the earth, the heathen world, the educated world, the sceptical world, as being the "principalities and powers," that plainly encompass us all. In such a presence let us make the church a place not where the narrowness and vanity of man is unfolled, but where all eyes looking may catch glimpees of the manifold wisdom of God. The manifold discords of men have already made sad havor in this manifold wisdom of the Creator and Savior. The Church has been so narrowed that it would seem not ordained as a gate to heaven, but as a wall to keep the world away from its bliss. The principalities and powers looking down from heavenly places must see the tumult of sects rather than the sparkling sea of redeeming love.

Oh, may this scene hasten away from earth, and may the Church throw open all the gates of life, that future ages may see the world coming by many roads—some by Faith, some by Love, some by Hope, some by Charity, but all by the one Christ, as He is freely offered to all in t

A REPLY TO DR. THOMAS.

The Rev. Mr. Maclaughlan Criticises His Sermen on Prof. Swing.

The Rev. James Maclaughlan, pastor of the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, preached a sermon yesterday morning having for its subject "Dr. Thomas's Sermon on Prof. Swing." The text chosen was:

To the law and to the testimony: If they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them. Isaiah 8: 20.

The sermon preached thereon was as follows:

It would be pleasant if we could view the Christian only as a peaceful pligrim, with staff in hand, journeying, from a barren to a better land. But this is only one phase of the Christian's life. A pilgrim it is true he is, but his life

what baptim there is in these rules of life and leath.

A faithful reading of the Bible is the death of ill word worship. The life and salvation portrayed in it are so Godlike that they clude exact leathing, and pass and repass before us as the leavens move over us by night, with depths we have now move over us by night, with depths we hannot measure, and stars we cannot count. Our band, prepared for war, than peaceful colonies, was their march in search of new homes. The library is volume too large to be fully mastered to large to a l

and bullets were stored up for use, as well as pork and bread, and when night's shades gathered around the emigrant band, they formed the membres into a little military camp, with arms and ammunition ready for their defense, and sentinels posted to announce danger. For all wildness, roamed around, and none could tell when a shower of arrows might whis from Indian bows, and the wild war-whoop call to the struggle.

Just so is it with the Christian. He is travalling to the place of his rest, but he must array himself in military garb, and be in constant reading to the place of his rest, but he must be as ready to grasp the warrior's sword as the pligrim's staff. Foes seen and unseen hang upon his path, and if he would safely reach the end of his journey and settle down in the peace of heaven, he must be caused in armor from head to foot, and prepared for the conset. In the last seeven epitles addressed by the glorified Savior to the Churches, the promises are only to him that overcometh. This points back to the beat-lefeld, the conflict, the struggle, through which the Christian's fight is a fight of faith. His armor is spiritual; it protects not his own feels from the sharp weapons and scorching free of persecution, and he is allowed no weapon to pierce and pain the body of another. It is the liberties of his soul that he must guard; it is the truth of God he must-hold and defend, and when an enemy would sitempt to rob him or or devils, he must entire rear nor fee, but, with his cance embroned in a valorous heart, he must did and defend, and when an enemy would stempt to rob him or or devils, he must entire rear nor fee, but, with his cance embroned in a valorous heart, he must in the hold grade from the settled purpose of his soul,—no surrender.

Now, among the things dear to the Christian is the irruth contained in the Holy Scriptures, and it has all the settled purpose of his soul,—no surrender.

his cause enthroned in a valorous heart, he must fling out the settled purpose of his soul,—no surrender.

Now, among the things dear to the Christian is the truth contained in the Holy Scriptures, and justly so on account of the place it occupies in the matter of his salvation,—dear to him because of its author,—it is the revealed will of his Heavenly Father. If the salvation and endless bliss of my soul be of any value to me, then can God's word, which is the only means of all this, must be priceless to me. If the salvation of others be the object sought by me, then I cannot undervalue the principles of that Gospel which is the power of God unto salvation. If obedience to the form of doctrine delivered to us in the Scriptures be the only way revealed to me, by which God saves man from the tyranny of Sin and the treachery of the deceitful heart, and raises man up to the liberty and rank of a Son of God, then can I be faithful to God; can I be the friend of man if I surrender that form of doctrine myself or allow it to be assailed, vilified and abused by others and not apeak. Here is a battle-field for the Christian. The old citadel of truth is being constantly assailed by seeming friends and avowed foes, and Christians are forced either in fidelity to defend or in infidelity to lay down their arms and open the gates to the foe.

Paul told Timothy that the time would come when men would not endure sound doctrine. If not before this, that time seems to have come now, and many in Chicago put a very small value on doctrine and dogma. Religious truth now is nothing and religious life is everything. I don't see how men can think of having the one when they discard the other. It is by what men believe that they are influenced. If I believe that a certain vegetable on the table is unwholesome, I shall not leat it, and so it is that practice is regulated by belief. It has become very fashionable to say:

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight, His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

Yery true, but a right life cannot grow on a wrong faith any more than fige can grow on thisties. This was Faul's opinion, yes, the opinion of the Allwise who inspired him, and so it is that He warms Timothy to hold fast the form of sound words, and Titus also to speak the things which became sound doctrine: that the aged man, among other things, may be sound in the faith. Soundness in the faith, then, is something, else Paul could not have given these instructions, to the two young ministers regarding it. But Paul was not a nineteenth-century man, and perhaps this accounts for his old-fashioned notions.

Now, what leads me to refer to these things just now is a sermon which was preached

tune, then the lible is as mountary large both for so simple a curpose. But if God has made the Chrech, and the Chrech and the Now, what leads me to refer to these things just now is a sermon which was preached on last Sabbath morning in the First Methodist Church of this city. The preacher's professed theme was the trial of Mr Swing. But instead of attempting to harmonize the teachings of Mr. Swing with the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a minister,—which as a friend he should have done—the sermon is an attack upon the third chapter of our Confession of Path. This ister,—which as a friend he should have done,—the sermon is an attack upon the third chapter of our Confession of Faith. This sermon was delivered to hundreds and circulated among the thousands of readers of the Chicago papers. The preacher, no doubt designed it as a token of his regard for Mr. Swing. But many will see that its language, if true, is complimentary neither to the charity of the preacher nor to the candor of his friend. If Dr. Thomas had possessed a little of that "sweet spirit" which he says belongs to Mr. Swing, we would scarcely find him employing the following language regarding some of the distinctive principles of the Presbyterian Church, and saying these things without the slightest provocation on the part of Presbyteriaus—that there is not a system of belief, ancient or modern, Pagan or Christian, so dishonoring to food and so destructive of gavery sentiment of

and asynon these states are not personal phatom. Pagan or Christian, so dishonoring to good and no destructive of very sentiment of justice as the doctrines laid down in the third chapter of the Confession of Faith; that common profacily is piety compared to such teachings; thoughtless, but this, meaning Calviniam, is taught on Sunday and in the name of God and religion; that Calviniam is abominable stuff; that Universalism and Unitarianism are golden bedde and dist. "Very charitable, indeed, in he means, and not Mr. Swing, when he say, "a man whose nature is as tender and gontle as the voice as the dove."

But then, coming down to a more personal platform, Dr. Thomas displays the same amiable and other people's theology, and, with true principles of the proposed the proposed that with other people's theology, and, with true principles of the proposed that with other people's theology, and, with true principles of the proposed that is a server little respect for himself, for of all men in the City of Chicage he finds the moet fault in that sermon with other people's theology, and, with true principles of the proposed that is a server little respect for himself, for of all men in the City of Chicage he finds the moet fault in that sermon with other people's theology, and, with true principles of the proposed that is a server little respect for himself, for of all men in the City of Chicage he finds the moet fault in that sermon with other people's theology, and, with true principles of the proposed the

profanity is piety compared with their teaching.
"What a scene is this for 1874."

**Dr. Thomas speaks of trving to keep the little
sense that he has, as if Calvinism made a man
senseless. His sense must be very little, indeed, when he did not see that his friend, Prof.
Swing, was open to the charges preferred against
him by Prof. Patton. His sense must be very
little indeed when he did not see that it would
be a poor way to apologuze for his friend's departure from Presbyterian principles by slandering all the dead and all the living, called Calvininsta. Prof. Swing must fling back the compliment to the corner from which it came, and say,
**Save me from my friends." He cannot revive
it. It is too expensive, If Dr. Thomas has a
good word for his friend let him say it, but instead of this he assumes that Prof. Swing occupies the theological position which Prof. Patton
supposes; and then what does the Methodist
oracle do?

He rushes to the graves of Calvin and Knox,

**A state here each in Reformation and with

eapo censure.

But Dr. Thomas has a kind word for Presbyterians, after all. He admits that the dreadful doctrines of Calvinian are in the Confession of Faith, but then he is too charisable to charge the Presbyterians of to-day with holding these doctrines. Very kind, indeed. We have heard it said of the Chard of England that she but I have been but an Arminan clergy; but Dr. Thomas have been but an Arminan clergy; but Dr. Thomas have been but an Arminan clergy; but Dr. Thomas have been but an Arminan clergy; and in the name of God and religion; and, if oo, where is it taught,—in what churches, if Presbyterians of the present day don't hold it? But we venture to tell Dr. Thomas that he may charge Presbyterians of the present day and hour with holding the doctrines of the Confesion of Faith. They hold them because they find them in this old book, called the Bible—a book of which Dr. Thomas seems to have a holy horrer, for he cites not a single passage from it in condemnation of those doctrines which he calls dreadful. Calvinists are accustomed to appeal to the law and the testimoup it as unport of their principles, and do not consider that either creed or Church is well founded that in ob built on the foundation of aposites or prophats. Jesus Christ United Church and the settimoup is support of their principles, and do not consider that either creed or Church is well founded that in ob built on the foundation of aposites or prophats. Jesus Christ United Church and the settimoup is support of their principles, and do not consider the proper service and adopt the Confession of Faith. But does Dr. Thomas Hitle sense not teach him that what he considers a compliment to book railed and the settimoup is support of their principles, and the new proof against the head of the presbyterians and adopt the Confession of Faith of this Church as containing the system of occurred very minister of the Presbyterians of the Presbyterians of the Presbyterians of the Presbyterians on the little work of the present of the call of the

which some talk of the nineteenth century, you would hancy that revealed truth was mustable, that all old things had passed away, and all things become new.

If we must locate the religious principles which we hold we must go boke to the first century, to the age of the Aposties, in which God gave to the Church the New Testament Scriptures, and there find the faith once delivered to the saints. If we are to knew what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man, we must go away back to the first century; farther still, away back to the days or Moses; and, however humiliating to the nine teenth century; it may be, it must learn from these bygone ages the doctrines and duties of religion. Caivin did not make what is called Caivinism. The Westminister divines did not make the doctrines which are contained in the Confession of Faith. These men only arranged in order the doctrines which they found laid not be understood. Hunch capital has been made out of the epithet applied by Caivin to the doctrine of Fredestinasion,—he called it horrhible decretum.—but this goes to prove his fidelity to Scripture. Believing the doctrine to be taught there, he does not reject it, though it appeared awful to him; but gave it a place in his system of theology. And just so is it with the ministers and members of the Preabyterian Churen throughout the world, who hold the Confession of Faith. They hold it, not because 142 divince made it in 1643, not because 164 divince made it in 1643, not because 164 doctrines and members of the Preabyterian Church throughout the sixteenth century, but because they consider t

careful and prayerful search, we receive, because it is the word of God.

Dr. Thomas ventures a piece of kind advice to Presbyterians; that, is either to turn the Calvinism of the Confession of Faith into a dead-letter, or expunge it altogether. And for what object? we sak. Because he thinks that, if men who doubt Calvinism, or who do not preach it, are turned out of the Presbyterian Church, very few would be left. This is only an assumption, alandarous to the Presbyterian ministry. There is no necessity for the Presbyterian Church to modify her standards until those standards appear at variance with revealed truth. If men want to preach farminism they can find a genial home in the Methodist Church. If they want to preach Sectionanism they can find a seciostastical home to rest in. No matter what a man's religious views, he can find a spot where he can rest in peace. But that Presbyterianism should destroy all her old almomarias, and break down all her detames, that men of every scalesiastical complexion might dwell within her territory, would be an expedience too costly. If Preabyterians ware to be so accommodating as to wipe out their creed, and leave men, without let or hindrance, to be carried away by every wind of doctrine, it is quite possible that the tastes of some would lead to further demands, even to wipe out pertons of the Bible as mythical and absurd, and unbecoming the intelligence of she present age.

If there is a yielding to the popular cry for liberality, there is no telling where that cry may end, and how far the Church may drift from her old and safe moorings. If truth changed, then we might have to-morrow a different creed from what see have to-day. But there are the old gospels, the old epistles, over which the early Churstian. He wall the standard of the present the country of the cause of the former.

Some object to the Calvinistic system because they think it hampers them in their materie wroth for doing a god work in the service of our common Lord; and when we speak of Calvin and Kney

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted PERSONAL.

On motion of Robert E. Jenkins, Esq., Luther Lafin Mills was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts.

Judge Heaton has gone home. Judge Blodgett will deliver a decision in the Jonathan Hay case this morning. In the case of Love v. Love, the alimony to the wife was increased from \$1 a day to \$800 a

ear. The judgments of the Board of Police against Thomas Walsh and John McInnerney were reversed, and the policemen reinstated, but with the loss of their pay during their suspension.

the loss of their pay during their suspension.

BANKBUPTCY TYEMS.

Field, Leiter & Co. filed a petition against Harris Levinson on sclaim for goods sold, to the amount of \$437.70. They allege that he has allowed his goods, at his store, 406 Clark strees, to be taken on logal process; that he is owing \$10,000, and has no assets but his stock of merchandise worth about \$1,500. A rule to show cause and warrant of seizure were issued, and also an injunction to prevent Wilcus, who recovered judgment, from selling the goods under it. A warrant of arrest was also issued to prevent Levinson leaving the city.

Bernard Heeney and Archibald Campbell began an action against Emily R. Jewell, claiming \$1,000.

gan an action against Emily R. Jewell, claiming \$1,000.
Lehman, Billings & Cull began a suit for \$5,000 against Daniel Coey.

CIRCUTT COURT.

Edwin Walker began a suit in assumpsit against Josish L. Keck for \$1,000.
Franklin S. Woodward began a suit in debt against A. D. Rich and H. C. Cone, laying damages at \$1,050.

George Erickson filed a petition against Anton Engebertson. Petitioner claims \$378 on a note, \$225 on a judgment, and about \$3,000 on sundry loans. It is charged that the debtor has given a warrant to confess judgment to one Christian Hansen, on which a judgment was entered up against him. A rule to show causs May 4, a warrant of seizure, and injunction were issued.

In the matter of Wyatt and Wusteem, bankrupt grocers, a dividend of 6 par cent was declared.

JUDGE ROGERS.—250, 291 to 308, except 294, 295, 297.

295, 297.

JUDGE BOOTH.—79 to 84, 86, 87, 94 to 100.

JUDGE TREE.—2,345, 2,346, 1,130, 2,585.

JUDGE FARWELL.—1,676 to 1,700.

JUDGE MCROERFS.—77, 79 to 82, 85 to 88, 90 to 100. JUNGE JAMESON.—105, 107, 109 —112, 114, 116 to 120, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131. to 120, 123, 124, 126, 127, 123, 130, 131,

JUDGMENTS,

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—George P. Whitaker v. William Sturges \$13,62.50,

SUPERION GOURT—CONFESSIONS.—George F. Glaser et al. v. Augustus French, \$7,93.—Fridoim Madiner v. Louis Mohns, \$243,68—Commercial Loan Company v. Samuel J. Walker and Joseph E. Young, \$2,395.83.

JUDON MCROREETS.—Thaddeus Fairbanks et al. v.

Michael F. Casey, \$156,73.—Banjaminfpeency et al. v.

Catherine Mason, J. F. Mason, and Merril Ladd,

\$74,23.—Granville Bates v. Landmark Lodge No. 429,

A. F. and A. M.; verdict, \$112,50 and motion for new trial.

trial.

JUDOE SMITE.—Robert Porter v. James Stinson;
Anding, \$92.15, and motion for new trial.

ECINCUTE COURTE—CONFESSIONS.—Adolph Winter v.
August Melsted, \$155,04.

JUDOE BOOTH.—Joseph Gufnan v. Bridget Dwyre,
384,50.—Henry B. Kimbali et al. v. Thomas McArthur,
13,644.74.

A Dumi of the Gentler Sex.

It is related that two girls in the Royal tobacco factory at Madrid recently killed each other in a hand-to-hand contest. The mode adopted by the combatants was as romantic as it was barbarous. The antagonists, who were about 20 years old, and remarkably handsome, repaired, on Sunday morning, accompanied by certain of their comrades, to a village some four or five miles distant, where they breakfasted sumptuously at different tables. The repast ended, they closed the window-curtains, stripped themselves to the walst, and requested their friends to leave the room. Then, at a given signal, they attacked each other with their navajas, and alsahed and thrust, until both fell to the floor mortally wounded! When a few minutes had elapsed their friends re-entered the room. Estefania.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Herald.

If anything were wanted just how to make the confusion of French polities worse confounded it might be sought in the fact that M. Paul de Cassagnac, the champion fire-easter of the Imperialists, disapproves the new programms of M. Rouher, and the Napoleous of Chiselhurst, and is rather inclined to side with Plon-Plon, who has set up an opposition establishment in Paris. Moreover, M. Victor Hugo, the apostle of the Radicala, has had a quarrel about his new book with M. Gambetta, the popular tribune. Marshal MacMahon declares that he cannot hold power without the Duke de Broglie, and the Duke Decazes, who is the best man in the Cabinet, looks somewhat cooly on his overbearing colleagues. M. Guizot and M. Ollivier are saying unkind things to each other, even in the peaceful precinct of the Academy; and Frohsdorf is sulking with St. Germains.

The Parisians are getting to be virtuous at length, incredible as it may seem. The Catholic party has for some time kept up an open warfars against the exposition of naked statues in the public gardens of Paris, and has at last succeeded in getting the authorities of the Luxumbourg Garden to remove all the naked statues in that place. They are now urging the Government not to buy any more nudities of artists, and to prohibit, moreover, the sale of all "nude" sort of books, such, for instance, as those of Madame de Stael, Paul de Kock, George Sand, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL. 'Don't Fail to Hear Them!

"The most enjoyable Concerts ever given in Chicago." "A novelty and a beauty." THE CAROLINE

RICHINGS-BERNARD "OLDDE FOLKES,"

MATINEES Wednesday & Saturday.

Por One Week, Commencing May 11.

THE GREAT ADELPHI. THIS MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27,

COMBINATION OF SPECIAL STARS ALEX, DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist of the World!

ALEX, DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist of the World!

KARL LIND, the Stockholm Wonder.

The very calcitrated and world-romeward JARRETT
FALMER and KIRALFY CORYPHERS, from
Niblo's Garden. Mule RLISE, Wilk JOHANNA.
Mile BOHMER, Wills THERESE, Wilk HENA HOLT.

Mile BOHMER, Mile ILIZIE FRANCIS, Miss ISA
BELLA FRANCIS, Muss FEODORA FRANCIS, Miss
ELLA HUNT, in their distinguished Corphice and Ballet Ensembles, together with Mr. ARNOLD KIRALFY,
the Star of the wery famous Kiralty Brothers.

MISS FRANKIE, JENNIE MORGAN, SIG, CONSTANTINE, the great pantomimist, Mulle RVELINE,
BILLY RICE, REYNOLDS BROTHERS, George and
Charley, LEON BROTHERS, Harry Little, Harry Blood,
Blanche Carmon, Looner Stradley, and the full Dra
matit and Pantomimic Company, concluding with SIG.
OR, the Adventures of an Aeronatul
Gala Matines Wednesday, At 2 p. m. Ladies' Night,
Thursday nast, April 80. Prices: 80, 85, or is cones.
Socured, 25 cents extra. In active preparation, BAD
DICKEY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
CHAS. LEVY, Agent.
Positively last week of AIMEW.
Monday, April 37—La Perichole.

Monday, April 37—La Ferichole, Tuesday—La Yie Parisionne (Life in Paris), Wednesday—La Fille de Madame Angot. Thursday—Ceneriore de Brabant.
Friday—Barbe Bleue.
Saturday Matince—La Poriohole.
Saturday Matince—La Poriohole.
Saturday Kvaning—Farewell Night.
Musical Conductor, Mess. C. Collidon, for alle at the Theatre. Monday, May 4. Maggie Mitchell as Jane Ryre. MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS

Entire change of programme. "Somebodp's Coat!"
A Lesson for Leddes!" All's Well that Ends Well's
Moet My Love at Four!" New songs: New ballads! New
kes. Every evening and Saturday matines. Look out
or the "BLACK SMUGGLERS!"

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ATTRACTION EXTRACRDINARY! MONDAY,
April J., every evening and at the matinees, first time at
this theatre, Bouchcault's great play, THE
The Great Fire Sconel! The Great Fire Sconel
New Sconey! New Mechanical Effects and the entire
Company in the cast.
First appearance of MR. HENRY S. PAGE, the celebrated Cornet Soloist, from Corvent Carden, London,
and MR. CHAS, HARRIS, of this city, in his Great
Banjo Solois in the Boot Black Seems.
Fidday, May!—Joint Benefit of GEO. MILLER and
BLISS WHITAKER. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

CHAS. LEVI, Agent. A. DURAND, Treasurer.

Positively Last Week of AIMEE.

Monday, April 37. LA PERICHOLE. Traeday—LA

VIE FARISIENNE (Life in Paris.) Wednesday—LA

FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. Trursday—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Friday—BARBE BLEUE.

Saturday Matines—LA PERICHOLE. Saturday Evening—SAREWELL NIGHT. Musical Conductor, C. Van

Gehle. Opers Books the only correct edition, for sale as

the Theatre. Books the only correct edition, for sale as Monday, May 4-MAGGIE MITCHELL as Jane Eyre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement of the eminent character actor, MR.

RANK S. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear in his great American Drama, The Arkansas Traveler.
Supported by the entire ACADRMY COMPANY. Produced with new and beautiful sensor and effects, introducing the territie Steamboat Explosion, Bowle Kniff Fight, etc., etc.

HOME LODGE, NO. 416, I. O. O. F.
Special Reunion to honor of the fifty-fifth an inversary
vill be given Monday evening. April 37, at Flest M. E.
Church, corner Clark exchingtion-six. Addresses,
will be delivered by the Rev. H. L. Martin and other distinguished speakers. All Obligations and the public are
cordially invited to be present. FRANK SHAPFER, R. S.

THE FIRST BALL Of SILVER LINK LODGE, No. 221, L.O.O.F., in honor of the lith anniversity of the order, will take place MONDAY, April 27, at Turner Hall, on West Twelfth-st. All brothers and their friends are invited.

BOKER'S BITTERS. Beware of Counterfeits.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. NO CURE! Dr. Kean NO PAY!!

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge,
on all chrosite or nervous diseases. Dil. J. K. R.N. is the
only physician in the city who warrants curse or no pay.
I house the company of the compa

NO ONE SHOULD FAIL to mad DR. A. O'LIN'S great work, "Thiry Years Among the Afficied." From and a sands awed from an early care. Thirty Lectures, duestility to Young Man, in book form. Chicago, Constitution tree. Only of Washington.ct., Chicago, Constitution tree. Only or write. Patients

RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Thicago, Konose City and Denew Short Line, to and Man, and Chicago, Springfeld, Allen and Through Line, Union Danet, West Side, near a bridge. Table Offices: Al Danet, and 120 Denember 100 Denember 10

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i., Grand Pucific Holel, and at depots.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD
Dopel, Fun Buren-si., fool of LaSailaust. Nebel and
northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sis, and souther
sorner Canal and Madison-sis.

PROPOSALS.

CONVICT LABOR TO HIRE

OFFICE KANSAS STATE PENITERITARY,
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April I, 1874.

SEALED BIDS will be received for the
labor of 200 CONVICTS, or what is no
required to do the work at the Prison, unit
2 o'clook p. m.,

JUNE 1, 1874, 340 Convicts now in the Prison.
Wagon and Carriage making now carried on.
Contracts will be made for five or ten years. TEN
COURS will be a DAY'S LABOR. All shope new and
rincipally brick.

A New 65-Horse Power Engine, and boiler, now set. State will furnish fixed machinery, line shafting, blower and pipes.

Farments required monthly. Ordinary branches of manufacturing will be allowed.

Coal for fuel had from it to it conts per bushel.

Full information and specifications furnished on application to A. J. Angell, Chairman Board of Directors, we to the Wardon of Feninentiary, Leavenworth, Kan.

The right reserved to reject any or all bids.

Chairman Board of Directors.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PA-CIFIC RAI LROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, an Wednesday, the third day of June next, at 11 o'clook a, JOHN F. TRACY, President, F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago. CHICAGO, April 19, 1974.

A meeting of the Stockheiders of the above organisms thon will be held on Tuesday, the bit day of May, 1974, and 3 o'clock p. m., as the Raposition Building, on Michiganav., intersection of Adams-st., for the purpose of clocking a Beard of Direction to serie for the maning year.

Property Owners, Attention! Until 15th inst, Tax Sale Certificates held by the City of Dicago can be redeemed at 10 per cent premium, after thich date the rate will be increased to 20 per cent.

S. S. HAYES, Chy Comptroller.

CRICAGO, April 1, 187.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUME OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be seen and give Sice address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either bydraft, express the order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TREMS TO CITY SUBSCRIMENS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per walls address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY Corner Maciron and Dearborn-ma., Uhicago, 1 TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between bearborn and Siste, Engagement of the Aimes Opera-outle Troups, "La Perichols."

HOOLEYS THEATRE Randolph street, be ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Mad bon and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Chanfrau "Kit, or the Arkansas Traveler."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE-Monroe street, bel Dearborn and State. Arington, Cotton, and Ken Minstrels. Minstepley and comicalities. "All's hast Ends Weil"

LA FAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, R. A. M -Hall Monroe at. Regular convocation this (Monday) events

at 7% o'clock, for business of importance. Membershy notified to attend. By order of the H. P. BUSINESS NOTICES

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED BY PERSISTENT COUGH, THE GENERAL STRENGTH WASTED, AND AN INCURABLE COMPLAINT COUGHS AND COLDS, AND EXERTS A BENEFI-

The Chicago Tribune

Monday Morning, April 27, 1874.

Comptroller Knox has made some enemies Congress by his exposure of the weak points in Senate Currency bill. He was the first to point out that the bill would cause contraction instead of expansion; and this maladroit acute ness the inflationists will be slow to pardon. Mr Back, of Kentucky, a few days ago, charged the ptroller with keeping in the Treasury \$4,-000,000 of the extra National Bank circ ordered to be issued to the West and South, his object being to delay the withdrawal of \$25,000, 000 from the Eastern banks, which the law pro vides shall take place when the entire extra cir gulation has been issued. The Comptroller has answered this charge in a dignified and hones letter, which was read in the House of Repre entatives Saturday. There is no reason for disbelieving his statement that the delay in withdrawing circulation from the Eastern bank Is due to a defect in the law, not to dereliction d duty on his part. We believe Mr. Knox is the only gentleman connected with the Treasury Department who has got into trouble by reason of knowing too much.

A very little matter was productive of a very long debate in the House of Representatives o Baturday last, namely, the striking out of the appropriation for the continuance and repairs, during another year, of the Attorney-General's let, and it resulted, after much ludicron ly grave discussion, cheap humor, and bad temper, that the horse and carriage items were stricken from the bill. An additional amend ment, proposed by Mr. Hoar, was adopted, prono officer of the Governm hereafter receive any compensation or perperquisites as are fixed by law. Although the Attorney-General's landaulet is a very little thing to legislate upon or make was eminently wise, because there is an ortant principle involved. Heads of Denents, like other human beings, will take an all if you give them an inch. It is not the use of the Attorney-General's horses which is so objectionable, as the abuses of the perquisite system, of which it is one of the most proexamples, and the only way to stop the abuses is to stop the system which has been rapidly spreading, and which has not only entailed heavy expense upon the Government for car riages and horses and their keeping in all the Departmente, but has also pensioned a small army of coachmen, grooms, stable-boys, and servants, who get their pay out of the Public Treas ury in various roundabout ways.

did not so much accomplish its avowed object as the very different one of drawing attention t the doctrines of Dr. Thomas himself. There is trouble in the Methodist Church over that ser mon; and outside people, taking pattern from Swing, manifest a disposition to have a hand in of the Scotch Church, is one of thee to answer Dr. Thomas; his sermon will be dant in this city recently are worthy of the me who are engaged in them, or of the ends which they profess to seek. No member of Mr. Mac lan's church will be any better for know ing the errors of Dr. Thomas' way. The rage inal preaching which has seized upon soul from a vicious to a virtuous course of Socrates, the unfortunate Greek who before the five points of Calvinism about immaterial issues. If Prof. Swing's and Dr. Thomas' teachings will save and Prof. Patton's and Mr. Maclaughlan's will do the same -none of the contestants will deny this much any other,—further pulpit debate is useless and pended in the cause of a common Christianity.

The Chicago produce markets were rather les day, with a very steady feeling, and 5c per bri higher, closing at \$16.25@16.30 rash, and \$16.47%@16.50 seller June. Lardwas good demand, and 5@7%e per 100 fbs higher, ng at \$9.70 cash, and \$9.85@9.87% sell-Tune. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 5%@6c for shoulders, 8%e for short ribs, 8%@9c for short ear, and 10@11e for sweet-pickled hams. High Talo. Flour was dull and nucl best was less active, and %c higher, clo

and 4614c seller May. Bye was dull and easier at 92c asked. Barley was dull at \$1.55@1.58 fo No. 2. and \$1.35@1.36 for No. 3. Live hogs were firm for choice and dull for inferi or grades

Gen. Schenck has returned home, John Jay on the way, and Gen. Sickles is making preparations to come within two months. On ment will thus be unrepresented by Min isters at three of the principal European capitals There is not much occasion for important diplonatic dealings with Great Britain or Austria at present; and in case complications with Spain should arise, they could be adjusted without the intervention of Gen. Sickles, as was proved in the settlement of the Virginius affair. The three Ministers might stay home indefinitely and allow their salaries to be covered into the Freasury. This point seems not to have occurred

THE WESTERN PRESS AND THE VETO. Of the 116 Western papers that have reached as since the President vetoed the inflation bill, sixty-one sustain the veto, forty-two conde and thirteen have expressed no opinion suffi-ciently decisive to tell where they stand. Mos of these are daily papers of the smaller cities. The voice of the weekly press of the rural dis tricts, which is quite as important on this question as that of the daily press, is not yet heard o any considerable extent.

Of the Republican party newspapers in Illinois so far as heard from twelve sustain the veto and ten oppose it. In Indiana, however, only three sustain it, while seven oppose it with more or less heat and virulence. The Terre Haute Express calls on Morton to make a direct issue with the President and to appeal to the country for support. It points the way to the Presidency for the Indiana Senator over the road of currency inflation. The Evansville Journal calls for indignation meetings to overwe the President. The Illinois State Journa believes that the Republican party of Illinois will side with Logan and Oglesby on this issue. The Milwaukee Sentinel opines that the Great West s aroused to the vindication of its rights mean ing its right to have a depreciated currency The Janesville Gazette, on the other hand can tions the Washington politicians to consult the people before they rashly make war on the President. The Burlington Hawkeye welomes the issue, and invites the inflationists to make it without delay if they think it will pay dividends. The Quincy Whig sagaciously observes that whatever party shall build its house on the sandy foundations of irmable currency will be brought to irretries able ruin in the end. The DesMoines Registe hopes the Western and Southern members Congress will have the courage to fight it out on as obstinate and courageous a line as the President himself has laid down. The Rockford Register says that the President has proved again that he is as formidable to the blunderer who threaten the credit of the country from within as he is to the enemies who would assail it from without. Altogether, there has been no such party jargon since the days of the Ne-

Some few talk of a compromise on the basis of free banking, and retirement of the greenbacks. until the amount of the latter is reduced \$300,000,000. This is the plan so ably presented by Mr. James W. Buell, President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York. It is a wise plan, but as the basis of a compromise it is inadmissible and worth less, since it involves a complete surrender of the inflationists. Free banking, as we have previously shown, will not. under the present law, inflate the currency. There is already a surplus of National Bank currency at the Treasury awaiting takers who will put up the requisite security; and existing banks | throughout the State, but more parevery day. Three Chicago banks have within the past week, taken steps to retire theirs, and a much larger amount would be retired if the law permitted. Therefore the basis for the proposed ompromise does not exist. The battle must be

MR. WINDOM'S REPORT. The Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress upon the subject of transportation between the West and the East made its report, through Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, on Satu day last. The report is a lengthy document. Its conclusions may be thus stated: That it is important to have cheap and ample facilities for the exchange of commodities; that Congress has the power to aid and facilitate this end by improving or creating channels of commerce on land or water; that it is doubtful whether cheap and ample facilities can ever be obtained by Congressional regulation of existing means of transportation, and that Congress has not the information necessary to attempt to regulate the 1.300 railways of the country, and, therefore, they recommend certain general regulations concerning railways, to prevent combinations, discriminations, stock-inflations, and non-co-oper ative freight lines. They also recommend Bureau of Commerce, etc.

The Committee find, however, that the physical adaptation of the country for cheap and ample water communications points to the improvement of the great patural water-ways and their connection by canals, under the control of the Government: and, of these water-routes the following are the most advantageous channels to be created or improved by the General Government: 1. The Mississippi River. 2. A water-route from the Mississippi River to New York City, by the Lakes. 3. A water-route from the Mississippi River via the Ohio and Tennes see Rivers to a point in Tennessee or Alabama, and thence by canal and slack-water to the ocean, at Savannah or Mobile, or both. 4. A oute from the Mississippi River via the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers to a point in West Virginia, and thence by canal and slack-water, or b freight railway to tide-water. The cost of these water-routes is put down at \$155,000,000. The Committee enter into a detail of the real and upposed advantages of these several natural channels of communication, and plainly and dis-tinctly concede that they are most important in the sense of being restraints upon all railways competing with them. The first question, however, to be determined is whether the Govern-ment of the United States is to engage in this ness at all. It is not a mere question of expending \$155,000,000, for that sum will hardly cover the preliminary work in these four pro-posed canals, but whether the United States shall engage in a series of like operations in all these four channels shall be selected as the beinning of the new system

We will not discuss, at this time, the det

either of the four proposed public works. The more important point to be decided is, whether

the country should engage in a system of inte nal improvements as extensive as the contiand costing so large a sum. The Mis just at this moment, presents a scene of devas tation that appeals to the humanity of the whole people. The permanent levesing of the river for a thousand miles on both sides, as well as the like improvement of the various tributary streams, would cost, perhaps, a thousand mill ions of dollars, and would equitably and naturally form a part of any perfect system of perms nent improvements of water-courses. By a judicious expenditure, the Arkansas, the White, and the Red Rivers might furnish cheap trans portation to a section of the country teemin productions that now can find no market Ohio River itself is a marvel in way of navigation. To make that stream navigable and to keep it so will cost an immense sum. In the scheme of the Committee is included the improvement of the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, and this leads the imagination away to the day when the Missouri, and the Yellowsto the Red River of the North, the Colorado Platte, Cheyenne, Gila, Green, Sacramen the Columbia Rivers will all be made navigable or more navigable than they are, and connec by canals and slack-water navigation with the Mississippi and all the water-courses of the East. So that in time a man may enter the Pe nobscot in Maine, or the St. Mary's in Florida or the Columbia on the Pacific, and proceed from ocean to ocean, and to and from very par of the interior, exclusively by water. All this i very grand to contemplate. But there are several things to be considered. Setting aside the first cost, each work will cost to keep in repair, and when completed what wil be its utility? Leaving out of view that for each dollar expended on these works another dollar will probably be stolen, that the Government itself will become a vast bureau of contracts what will be accomplished? Assuming the Tennessee River route and the Kanawha River route to be finished how many bushels of grain will fows send by either, on a seven weeks' journey over the mountains, when there are five trunk railways leading from the border to as many points on the Atlantic, and each capable of de ivering the grain in sixty hours? How much freight will either route bring to the Northwest n competition with the railroads? The whole scheme is visionary. The linking of the fou routes together is ominous. It is a confessi that, taken separately, neither would ever be thought of; and a suggestion that, combined there may be a successful foray on the Nationa Treasury.

THE WISCONSIN BAILROAD LAW. The Wisconsin Railroad law, which goes int effect to-morrow, is creating more than ordinary

excitement in that State, both in railroad and

general commercial business circles, inasmuch as

the railroad companies have intimated that they will have to cease to operate their roads if th law is enforced, taking the ground that the new law will so diminish receipts that they can neither make dividends nor pay the interest or their bonded debt. The Milwaukee & St. Paul managers, in fact, contend that, under the new law, the year's workings, even taking the mos liberal estimate, would leave the Company shor \$500,000 in the payment of interest on bond alone; that they could not operate the road week; and that the enforcement of the law would of the property. The present condition of affairs has caused considerable anxiety of railway traffic would be most severely felt The Milwankee Sentinel of Saturday contains the views of some of the most prominent busines men on the results of such a proceeding, and, although they do not anticipate that the stop page will be immediate, as the railroads declare that they will only stop when the law is enforced,-an operation which will take consider able time, and involve an appeal to the Suprem Court to test the constitutionality of the law,still they regard the situation as a very grave one, and one which must be met by compro mise. Two of the most prominent bus men of the city, Mr. McLaren and Mr. Angus Smith, gave substantially the same opinion: That it would terminate a large part of the lake trade, and drive shipping elsewhere; that it would cut off the means of living from thousands, and paralyze all branches of trade; that it would embarrass grain contracts, send wheat elsewhere, and cause the loss of large sums of money; that its first effect would be to stop the elevator business, and that the embarrassments arising from such a deadlock were almost too serious to imagine; and that the law was the work of certain politicians, who, being unable to curry favor with the railroads, had cunningly aroused a popular sensitiveness on the subject of railroad monopolies and had then taken advantage of it to secure the passage of the present law. Another view is presented by the representatives of the railroads. They claim, as we have before said, that, under the new law, they cannot operate their roads, and if the Supreme Court declare the law constitutional, then the traffic to which the law applies must cease,-that is, the loca traffic. It would not materially affect the grain trade, as the larger shipments are from Minne sota, Iowa, and Dakota, and these would go through the State as usual, but Wisconsin traffic would be stiffed. Still another view of the case is presented by one of the most prominent anti monopolists in the State, who affirms that the Supreme Court will uphold the constitutionality of the law, and then if the companies refuse to run their trains, the State will prosecute then for conspiracy, and run the trains itself, the ockholders being paid out of the earnings, and

Meanwhile there are various rumors afloat and numerous plans are presented, for the solu tion of the difficulty, among them one for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the ounts of the roads and see what reduction they can really bear; and another, to have the whole matter submitted to an arbitrator, the Governor being preferred, who shall decide what rates the law ought to charge. The Milsided the question for itself by making a new and which goes into effect to-day. The

the surplus, if any, going into the Treasury.

preme Court, where they can get a decision upon he constitutionality of the law. If it is profor them; if the reverse, then they are no w off, they say, than if they had not violated the law. The new Milwankee & St. Paul tariff good into effect to-day, and the new Wiscon to-morrow, and the struggle between the two will be watched with exceeding interest.

GLUTTONS AND WINE-BIBBERS. Is it possible that the crusading ladies have made a mistake, and that, instead of raiding exclusively upon the sparkling champagne, amber sherry, and the foaming beer, they should gluttony? Is it possible that, instead of besieging solely the robust and florid Gambrians, exorcising the ten thousand devils who got corked up in the wine-bottles, they ought to have directed their siege also against Epicurus, exorcised the fiends which are rampant in a chicken salad, and tackled the worm which lies coiled up in hot mince-pie? We believe that all this is possible. We pelieve that overeating lays a direful train of physical disaster and suffering, and sends many victims to premature rest in the church-yard. It may not be as speedy or summary in its results, but it entails the same sure suffering, only rather more prolonged, and its victims are going to the same station by slow freight, while the others go by express. In a moral point of view, we see no essential differ ence. If it be a sin or a crime to overdrink wherein is it less a sin or a crime to overest Grant that whisky has slain its thousands Who shall count the number of those upor whose grave-stones might be written, "Died of obster-salad and pate de foie gras?" If champague has brought its thousands to the grave over how many is the grass now growing who came to an untimely end from the insidious clam and the inexorable plumoudding? Is it not time that the crusading halanx, now that Gambrinus refuses to be dissed, turned their attention to the presiding genius of Gout? Let them invade the midnight oyster-saloon, and bring conviction to those infatuated beings who are preparing themselves for the undertaker with fried oyster, cold cabbage, and hot coffee. Let them march to our pera-houses, and, when the opera is over, warn he habitues from going to restaurants and seding upon creams, and meringues, and salads. Let them go to our Legislatures and demand sumptuary laws for eating, and convince legislators that they are not states men and patriots until they have passed laws suppressing all indigestible stuff, as making it obligatory upon men and women to enounce everything they want, and only take what they don't want, for it is a painful fact that many of the nice things of this world are hurtful. When they have accomplished this, then let them direct their operations against the cooks, for if there is a monster of total depray ity in this world worthy of a place alongside the saloon-keeper, it is the average cook. It will need all the godly ballads of Sternhold and Hop kins to inculcate in his greasy soul the first prin ciples of honesty, integrity, and philanthropy

IRON, AND ITS MASTERS An astonishing thing has occurred. The iro sces are idle than have been before for many ears; and yet neither the manufacturers no he hired advocates of protection clamor for higher tariff. For once, terrible distress ar rostration in this industry have occurred at ime when the prices in this, as compared with ther countries, make it utterly absurd to suppose that our disaster is due to foreign compet tion. To what, then, is it due? Mainly to that very tariff upon which protective philosophers ave so confidently relied to prevent such induswill appear if we examine closely the nature and origin of the existing difficulty.

as ingredients of cookery.

About half of the iron furnaces in the country are already idle. The Crane Iron Works, which produce more pig metal (65,000 tons yearly) than any other in the country, are closed; the Pennsylvania Iron Company, of Danville, which em ployed 2,000 men, is doing nothing; the Dun annon Works; the Susquehanna Rolling-Mill of Columbia; C. E. Pennock's rolling-mills, of Coatesville; the Reading Hardware Works the works of Guiffert, McManus & Co., in the same city, and Rogers' mills, of Port Carbon. are all silent. A Reading dispatch says, on the authority of " parties prominently identified with the trade," that every furnace in Pennsylvania will be blown out by June; another state ment, in a New York paper, asserts on good uthority that, after secret meetings in the leading cities of the country, the National Puddlers' Union held a general conference recently at Reading, at which 120 forges were represented by delegates from every iron-producing State in the Union, and that a general suspension of work was resolved upon, and is now imminent.

The immediate or apparent cause is a reduction of 20 per cent in wages since the panic Against this reduction the men protest, saying that they cannot live upon the reduced wages and it was in answer to threats of a general strike on this ground that the Cambria Company closed its works, and likewise the Crane Compan and other large establishments. Yet the workmen are getting much higher wages even now than they did in 1860, when there was general prosperity and satisfac tion. According to tables compiled by the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, and printed in the Iron Age, the cost of labor to the ton of finished bar iron is now \$19.02, and ir 1860 was only \$10:90, nor was it higher in any year before the war, according to his tables, than \$15.12, the average in 1854. What is the difficulty? There can be but one answer: the cost of living in iron-making towns has increased at

east as much as the wages of the workmen. But how is it with the manufacturer? Does not every furnace show, for answer, its immense pile of thousands of tons of iron, unsold, unsalable, and stacked up waiting for buyers? Notwithstanding some sales are made \$2 to \$3 per ton below what the Iron Age states to be the ctual cost of the pig metal at the furnace, still great quantities remain for which there are no offers whatever. The Iron Age counsels makers to "blow in no furnaces now standing idle until there are unmistakable indications of an mprovement in the trade great enough to warrant an increased production." An ntelligent iron manufacturer, in a letter to the same paper, says that "The present production of the country is far beyond its present re mirements, and, unless some sensible move arnace-men, the manufacture of pig iron will for the next three years result in a loss to the by the statistics given in the report of the Iron and Steel Association, which states the annual capacity of all the furnaces in the United States at 4,371,277 net tons, while our actual product during the last full year preceding the panic—namely, the year ending June 90, 1878—was about 2,808,110 tons, and our imports during the same time about 963,514 tons, so that the entire quantity supplied for onsumption during that period could not have reasiled 8 771 624 tons, and, as the quantity exported during that period was not more than 10,000 tons, the entire consumption of this country during the year ending June 30, 1873, ras less than the quantity reported to the Iron and Steel Association in November last as the annual capacity of our own furnaces alone by about 589,653 tons. It is only necessary to add that a very large proportion of the consumption in 1872-3 was in railroad iron, and in that, as in other respects, the consumption has since greatly

It is argued by a Chic ago paper that the pro tration of the iron industry is caused by lack of currency. The same paper, it is but fair to add, asserts that " 630 furnaces are out of blast in Pennsylvania," whereas the latest report of the Iron and Steel Association states that "The total umber of furnaces in the United States, exclu sive (of abandoned and projected furnaces, i 536." It is scarcely worth while to reply to the arguments of a paper so igno rant; but the letter of an intelligen nanufacturer, already quoted, very sensibly says The panic had nothing whatever to do with the stern facts, but only brought us to a quicker re alization of them. If the panic had not taken place, the same lew prices and dullness would ow evist." If this statement is not conclusive it is only necessary to quote the latest report of the Iron and Steel Association, which shows that the decline in prices began as early as 1872, and after a rally in January, 1873, continued rapidly through that year, months before the panic oc urred. The report refers to "the natural ndency of high prices to restrict consumption, and to "the forced subsidence at the close of 187 of the fever for building Western railways," and adds, "in some other branches of business usually requiring targe supplies of iron, consumption was considerably curtailed at the same period." This, then, was the beginning of the eaction, long before the currency disorder o panic, and yet it appears that notwithstanding the reduction of consumption, fourteen new fur naces were completed in Pennsylvania in 1873, and thirty-two more commenced, and that in Ohio three were finished in the same year, and seventeen more commenced; and the react of the Association asserts that, "by the erection of hese eighty-three furnaces (put in blast within the last two years), the furnace capacity of the country has been increased fully one-fourth!" Is it not now plain that the cause of general

prostration is that we have artificially stimulated roduction far beyond the needs of the country A blessed protective tariff hired people (at the public expense) to go into the iron business. Men were taught to believe that increase quantity produced was a proof of national prosperity. The enormous profits realized unde this system tempted everybody to put money into furnaces. No protective philosopher had taught that any disaster could possibly come as long as the tariff remained unrepealed. In the election of 1872 the people declared that the lessed tariff should not be repealed, and tha nore people should be paid (at public expense) or patriotically going into the iron busin And now, behold, it is suddenly discovered that our furnaces will produce 580,000 tons of iron yearly more than the largest consumption of this ountry, of foreign and domestic iron both, is any year in our history! Just then, the tariff having so oppressed agriculture that the farmer began to move against railroads, the building of railroads ceased. And it comes to pass, as a logical and necess ary consequence, that a good making must go bankrupt, and a good many furnaces, built at the public expense, must be left to idleness and ruin, before anybody can make money at the iron manufacture in this

Does this pay? Had there been no artificial barrier between this and other countries, the crease of production would have been less rapid, but the prostration would have been far ess severe and lasting. Is it a good thing that we have put many millions into furnaces which must now go to ruin? But these are the fruits of "protection to American industry"! We trust its advocates are pleased with its workings.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

England bids fair to be the battle-ground or which the great questions of labor will be settled. She is the theatre of gigantic co-operative enterprises, undertaken and controlled by working men. She has been the scene of some of the longest strikes known to history,-strikes which have ruined whole communities and wasted millions of pounds sterling. She possesses perhaps the strongest Trades-Unions in the world, which have pitted against them the unique "Associa tion of the Federated Employers of Labor," which we described the other day. She, alone among nations, has a great league which binds togethe tens of thousands of agricultural laborers, -not farmers. And now she has on her hands, as one result of this league, a lock-out that concerns America very nearly and involves the possible solution of the most vexed question in England -that of land.

The agricultural laborers of the Eastern cou ties asked for fourteen shillings,—about \$3.50 a week. They were getting thirteen. The request is said to have been accompanied by the threat of a strike. The farmers at once formed a lockout, and have now thrown thousands of men out of employment. The latter are supported by the National Laborers' Union, and by contributions from the public and the Trades-Unions. They are leaving the Eastern counties in such numbers that it seems as if the farmers there might be unable to get any help at all hereafter. Other sections of England are bidding for their labor. Mr. Jenkins, of "Ginx's Baby" renown, now M. P. and Canadian Agent in London, is organizing immigration to the Dominion. New Zealand and Queensland are offering free passages and bonuses in money and land. And, of course, am enormous emigration to this country is talked of. It is in this way that the natter concerns us. Unable to give full work to the men already here, we are threatened with the additional burden of some thousands of penniless laborers. Let Canada take them and

The trouble is exciting a lively interes England. The Bishop of Manchester has writ-ten a remarkable letter in behalf of the laborers. He says their demand is just. Fourteen shillings is little enough to live on. The land-owners, who are siding with the farmers and eject-

wages besides, then, says the Bishop, rents must come down. In this he strikes the key-note of the trouble. Land brings such enormous price on account of the political and social influe ownership implies, that it has to be let at fancy rates. If this is changed, if land become cheap, so that the masses can get hold of it, the territorial ristocracy, with all the interests, aristocratic and royal, connected with it, will be shaken These would be strange results from a quarre between a handful of farmers and a los of retched starvelings little better than serfs.

MEXICO AND MISSIONARTES They murder missionaries with great dextern Mexico. If we are to take the last instance

he assassination of the Rev. Mr. Stephene hualulco, as a type, the usual modus opera eems to be about as follows: The parish-prie hes a sermon on the necessity of down a tree which bears bad fruit." The con gregation acts upon the hint at once. The nissionary's house is bombarded with stones. He comes out and is promptly knocked down. Seven Mexicans to the square inch begin to eat and kick him. While this pions process is coing on the military guard of the village comes p and puts an end to the row for the time being firing a volley at -the missionary. This fin shes him. The guard, covered with glory, retires. The mob comes back, kills a Mexican afternoon's entertainment with an dut of heretical books and papers. The theological students of the town then write to the other American clergyman resident there, informing him that he had bette go home, and hinting that the "vile Americans and unnatural Mexicans" who have aided and exulted in the recent expulsion of foreign Jesuits from the country may find poison in unds like Spain. It is a pity that the Spanish merican Provinces, when they revolted, did no ever both the social and the political links be ween themselves and their despot. The Span blood tells still, and tells by shedding other blood. The Mexican Government is taking active measures to bring the murderers of Mr. tephens to justice.

VITAL STATISTICS OF PARIS.

recent paper in the Revue des Deux Mond by M. Maxime du Camp, brings out some start ling facts relative to births, marriages, and deaths in Paris. The last census of the city was made in 1872, and the whole population at that time was 1.851.792, of which number scarcely one-third were to the manor born. The Paris ians proper counted 642,718, while 1,031,865 were from the provinces, and 177,209 strangers to the Republic. The figures given in regard to the ution of births are very striking. In 1868 it was shown before the Academy of Medicine that in five years the population of France h increased only 88 in 10,000; in 1872 this small proportion was still further dis ed, there being only 16 in 10,000. In Paris, from 1863 to 1869, the birth-rate was 59,293 about 324 to every 10,000 people, while in 1871 only 37,410 births were registered. As to marriages M. Du Camp says: "The union of two cople, young, healthy, and intelligent, is one of ne rarest things to be met with in Paris," and e urges this as the reason why births are in such small proportion to marriages, and young life is so brutally destroyed. With regard to the eath-rate in Paris, M. Du Camp says:

death-rate in Paris, M. Du Camp says:

From 1865 to 1869 the deaths were 46,831 annually.

In 1872 there were 45,782 deaths, but between 1869 and

1872 what exact number of people in Paris died there
never will be known, save that it occurred in vas
proportions. It seems certain that the oblusary record during these years was greater than during the
cholers season of 1832. In August, 1870, the death
for the month in Paris were 4,942, about the norma
forms: Just in Sequember it increased to 5,292; in Oc. matters were even worse. Think of it! In January the record says 19,2% people died in Paris; then the city fell, and in February there was a decrease of 3,000 deaths. Eighteen hundred and seventy-one was, however, a sad year for human life, as, from war and The deaths caused by Prussian shot and shell, "the The deaths caused by Frussian and and shell, "the blood and fron regime," were insignificant, scarcely worth counting, only some 6,083 in all. When we di-vide this fearful holocaust into its proportion of men and women, we find that of the 160,000 who perished

in Paris 70,387 were women. Thus does Paris pay the penalty of its gaiety, its folly, and its vice. It bodes ill for a Republic which shows such a record of infanticide, of badly-assorted marriages, and fearful deathrates. It is not difficult to foresee where a Re public with a constantly-diminishing population

Three independent scientific observers hav Three independent scientist that the quee-recently come to the conclusion that the queeconsumed during early development. Mrs. Mary Treat has been experimenting on butterfly-larvæ. She finds that those which are stinted in food become males, while those abundantly supplied with it develop into females. These views, if they came wholly from this feminine source, might be suspected of bias. They are, however, confirmed by the researches of Mr. Gentry, who has just read a paper on the subciences. In the summer of 1871 he confined the larvæ of several species of moths, and when they gave them no food for four or five days. At the The rest were wandering about, apparently searching for food. The latter were removed to another box and given plenty to eat. With but two exceptions they proved to be females. All of the first batch became males. There were about sixty in both lots. Other exnts of Mr. Gentry corroborated this first one. He regards the following somewhat od statements as proven facts: When larve are fed on bad or poor food they become males. Thus, in the fall, when the leaves on which they feed are shriveled and almost sapless, they become males, almost without exception. Early in life, the sexes cannot be distinguished. A particular germ of moth-life can be developed at will into male or female by denying it or giving it food. The female by denying it or giving it food. The third observer is Mr. Thomas Meehan, who has been enlightening the Philadelphia Academy on the subject of the juglans nigra. This, as of course everybody knows, is the black walnut. In the flowering season it bears three kinds of buds. Those which draw heavily on the tree's vital force become feminine flowers. Those which make less demand upon the come massuling. This coincidence in the it become masculine. This coincidence in hoped that the experiments will be continued in regard to other plants and animals. The theory can be easily tested on stock-farms or in tree-

usual, he figures in a law-suit. The sum volved is \$10,000,000, and Gould, Sidney Dil and the Union Pacific Railroad are defends

on income-bonds of the Railroad Company's amount stated, secured by a deed of trust p amount stated, secured by a deed of trust pledging the revenues of the road to their security, and dated Sept. 1, 1869. The principal and interest of these bonds fall due on Sept. 1, 1874. The plaintiff alleges that the deed of trust was never placed on record; that in December, 1873, the Railroad Company executed a new morigana purporting to be a lien on the roads, equipment, and land-grants of the Company immediately, and containing no mention of the deed of trust in favor of the income-bondholders. He therefore prays that the defendants be enjoined from altering or transferring the certificates of stock of the Union Pacific until the payment of the principal of the income-bonds, or until the defendants of the income-bonds, or until the defe-shall have paid the subscription upon their to an amount equal to the debts; and asks that the Company be decreed to stockholders for their subscriptions

An East Boston crusader, delighted with the success of moral suasion upon which endeavored to try a little of it on a endeavored to try a little of it on a c whisky-drinker. Meeting two policeme in tow a raving hag, she appealed to take their prisoner to her own con house, which they did, not being able to lady. The well-meaning missionary's in zeal brought its merited punishment, once installed in the kitchen, fell into mal condition, and thereupon shocked her b factrees with language such as the poor wo probably never heard before. The crass probably never heard before. The crusadi-lady's remonstrances excited her guest to fit ther demonstrations, and in a few minu-scarcely a sound piece of crockery was to found in the kitchen. The lady of the her was about to abandon her dwelling in alarm, wi her husband, coming up, called for help and he ed the "unfortunate creature" over to the poi The moral would have been sufficiently a pointed if no further developments had made. But an examination of the we pockets revealed several notes valued at \$600, probably stolen. The sentimentality crusading lady not only resulted in persons to herself, but might possibly have are others in a much greater degree.

Scientific investigations have recently been coordinated in Paris for the purpose of a single experiment, and that, too, with very interesting results. A balloon was constructed to test the effect of a proper supply of oxygen upon the human system at a great height. To secure the desired altitude without inconvenience, the airship was kept in readiness for a moment when the atmosphere was in perfect repose. The storm-signal-posts of Europe were on the alert for such an occasion, and when they unanimously predicted a calm of some duration, the vessel was freed from her moorthe vessel was freed from her moorings and rose perpendicularly over the city. The car was furnished with an apparatus for generating oxygen, and this was fre at a height of 24,600 feet. The spectros at a neight of 24,600 feet. The spectroscope at this point indicated the presence of no aqueon vapor, and the solar rays were nearly invisible. The point of interest was the discovery that the blackness of the sky at great altitudes was not actual but apparent. When not using the blackness of the sky at great attitudes was not actual but apparent. When not using the oxygen-respirator, the sky appeared as black as a pall. When freely respiring oxygen, the blue color was restored. This discovery will probably be made the foundation of many practical results of great benefit in a sanitary point of view.

Advocates of cremation have been gratified will Advocates of cremation have been gratified with the cheapness and general good results obtained from an alleged experiment made in Philadel-phia. The operator was a druggist of that city, and the subject his son, prematurally deceased for the purpose of illustrating the beauty and cheapness of the theory. The total expense of this undertaking was \$93.50, about half that of a decent funeral. The principal item of ex-pense was an iron boiler, made to order, at a cost of \$50, which, with the other stem of \$25 for a furnace, will be deducted from the experiment, leaving to druggist an anticipated outlay of \$18.50 for heart operation. Unfortunately for the cremationists, the story had a sequel. It was explained a few days afterwards that the narrative was written for a joke, to be published on April Fool's day, but, owing to the pressure of adver-tisements, had been "crowded out" for thre

THE GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sin: It seems to me that, in placing the of the Hesing notes before the people, the terested have tried to create a false impre-In my view, it did not involve a sale of paper, and the consequent bankruptcy of Hesing. It was simply a question of how m would the collateral which was pledged only this, and nothing more. Mr. He his note over two years ago for that m ting up with it, as collateral security, 170 s of the stock of the Staats-Zeitung Com and giving the legal holder of the note, whoever he might be

and giving the legal holder of the note, whoever he might be, power to sell the stock when the note became due, provided it was not paid. As it was not paid, after waiting so long, it became the duty of the Assignee, holding a sacred trust, to act as any private individual would have done, and sell the collateral for what it would bring; and, if it would not sell for enough to pay the face of the note and interest, to collect the balance; and if, as in this case, it would have sold for more, to pay the balance over to the maker of the note. As the stock is worth 200, and could have been sold for 150, or 225, 500, the assertion that the Germania creditors could get only 20 cents on the dollar from the Hesing note is false. As the note was made so long age, it was entirely beyond the control of any bankrupt or other court (except arbitrarily) to do anything with the proceeds of the sale until this note was first satisfied. We outset the other debtors of the Company. Why were not his note and collaterals advertised and sold at public sale, as were the rest? Instead, letters were sent to a select faw, and there seems to have been an understanding among all hands that the sale should not be for more than a nominal price. For whose benefit? Certainly not for the benefit of the policy-hellors of the Germania, who have been waiting so long for the pittance they are to receive.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. HUNTINGTON, Ind., April 25.—The fifty anniversary of Odd-Fellowship in this c was celebrated here to-day. A large numl Odd-Fellows from this and neighboring

Odd-Fellows from this and neighboring conties participated. There was a lengthy procession, and members of the Order in full regal paraded the streets. The Rev. A. Marion, Fort Wayne, delivered a fine oration. The affer was a grand success in every respect.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAPONTE, Ind., April 25.—The celebration of the fifty-affth anniversary of the institution of Odd-Fellowship in the United States will be he in Michigan City on Monday, and promises to he a grand affair. All the Lodges in the norther part of Indians and southern part of Michigan will attend. It is proposed to make a great pulle display worthy of the Order and the great principles of Odd-Fellowship.

ARKAN

The Spree at Little

A Hodel Judiciary-The Sta

From Our Own This is the situation is arnor elected in the name ported by Clayton and all found in due time to lean terests of his people, and pose of him but by an out in the Courts, at the sugg

in Arkansas is the Courts.
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their chums in the Execut
Mr. Wilshire, the present I
from the Third District of Judges pimps of political State is rotten in its very b question in this strong was important than to sustain it to be tolerated that a leg the Circuit Court Bench, at Governors of States? and for the recovery of before the Circuit Court or before a Judge of the in District of Columbia, we

ing the time of the mili ion was made for five Jus Bench,—an outrageous nu the poverty of Arkaneas, would be d-d if he of the Judgeships." The McClure, had been a pupil Mungen, the Democratic Mungen, the Democratic what is called the Hoop-Poli He was required by Clayton his rough, unscripulous fore defective to the his rough, unscrupulous for defective in other qualities bition. It would be hard made the worst Judge Arl cause, in the old days, it was two Judges to quarrel on the lenge while the Court was in the back amongst the size. He went to prize-fights, span in concert-alcons at Little draw-poker, and invariably a est course in dealing with p after urging extremities whe would not concede. which I have referred to, wa justice in its conception, for tion. It was based upon the guart be speedily got into the efit of the adventurers, who

its revenues. It assembled a 7, 1868, under the provisions gress completed the previous Congress was of itself an barred every Confederate s from registration. registration, and of the State County, on the most money in the State, appeten County, opposite Momph County, which is the Heiena Brooks, the present Governo very able negro prescher as Shariff of Little Rock, Characteristanced as from Scott County of the Principal person

Having obtained possesses carpet-baggers proceeded on rands of plunder. They cam the old land-grants which is to build railry the old land-grants which is the old land-grants which

in placing the sale people, those infalse impression, sale of past-due ankruptey of Mr. ion of how much pledged sell for; Mr. Hesing gave that money, putsurity, 170 ahares eining Company, holder of might be, as note became it. As it was not came the duty of trust, to act as we done, and sell bring; and, if it y the face of the beautiful to maker of the sorth 200, and 150, or \$25, rmania creditors dollar from the te was made so I the control of copt arbitrarily) de of the sale d. We, outside why the note ifferently from the Company, and collaterals ale, as were the to a select few, understanding ould not be for whose benefit? the policy-holdbeen waiting so receive.

Granamata.

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ATISM.

arton, who was to Liberal Club, session of that h, in which he rom what are of government equal brotheran and woman ance of public instanced Gereltze war have litte forces and ht the men and years ago—Enservative parification for Francis conservative parific litter was a little war have little war h

ARKANSAS. The Spree at Little Rock-Brook

A Hodel Judiciary--The State " Jumped "--- Remin-

Baxter out of the State House; and, hearing this, Brooks came forward and made his peace with McClure, and announced that, if the Court would put him in legal possession, he would hold the Capitol by force of arms. Mr. dishire states points at law on this head.

The Supreme Court had already adjuster's title to the office in great of the court of the cou

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Chan and Romer Protect.

The Suprems Court has already of the court had already adoleged the court had already adoleged to the court had already and the court had already adoleged to the court had already adoleged to the court had already and the court

of the purpose of a greater part of them, should regard his acquaintance with literature with an degree of satisfaction. The absence of the name of Livy, Petrarch, Tasso, Ariosto, Camoens Shelley, and Tennyson from this list may be noticed with surprise by some readers; but the were intentionally omitted.

INDIANA NORTHERN PRISON. Report of the Directors for 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

sent out this morning with poisoned meat and instructions to destroy all canines found in the streets.

streets.

The little son of James Banty, who was re-

instructions to destroy all canines found in the streets.

The little son of James Banty, who was reported in these columns yesterday as lost, was found about 11 o'clock last night in the privy-vault, dead. The little fellow was only 18 months old. The Coponer has been notified.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Officer O'Brien found a woman lying in an alley, near the corner of State and Ninetcenth streets, with her left leg broken. She was taken to the Hospital, where she gave the name of Annie Taylor, and stated that she received the accident by falling off the sidewalk when drunk.

Early yesterday morning, Officer Steele arrested Charles Scott and Robert Thempson for stealing a trunk full of clothing, belonging to Bridget Hunt, a domestic in the boarding-house 130 West Madison street. The front door was carelessly left open, and at 2 o'clock in the morning these fellows sneaked up to the third floor, and were going off with their plunder when arrested.

At 8:30 last evening fire was discovered in the two-story frame building, No. 53 North Ada street. A still alarm was given to Engine No. 12, and the flames were quickly extinguished. The building was owned by S. S. Hayes and occupied by John Bates as a residence. The total loss is about \$150; fully covered by insurance.

Mr. George Milliken awakens this morning to find himself famous. He was the occasion yesterday of a great deal of concern and anxiety to a great many worthy people. Policemen dressed up in citizens' clothes and vent mysteriously about the city; night-reporters bought hacks and rode all over the West Side; knowing people had their suspicions verified, and every one was excited, but at a late hour last evening all was cleared up. Mr. Milliken was found, and has not been murdered at all, but was well and hearty.

Palmer House—W. N. Nason, Omaha; L. A. Wilson, Washington; C. H. Miller, New York; O. Schoemann, San Francisco; A. H. Little, Philadelphia. — Tremont House—C. A. Billings, Cleveland; D. C. Wright, Mendota; E. B. Warne, Dervor; E. E. B

can; W. W. Moore, Des Moines; F. L. Converse, New York.

An Emcounter with a Manine.

At Portsmouth, N. H., on the arrival of a train of cars over the Eastern Railroad, Thursday afternoon, a man jumped off and demanded of another standing there that he "pay the \$40" he owed, enforcing his demand with an oath. "I don't owe you havy \$40," was the reply; "I never saw you before." "Well, you pay it, quick, or I'll make you," said the first man, brandishing a revolver, every chamber of which was leaded with powder and ball. The gentleman threatened, seeing at once that the assailant was insane or "in the borrors," instead of trying to run away or knock the manine down, either of which operations might have resulted fatally, replied: "Well, I haven't got the money about me, but I know where I can get it and if you like to go with me we'll make it all right." The pleased debt-collector thereupon quietly followed his guide to the police station, a distance of about half a mile, and was locked up by the officers.

—The liftle girl, Mary Weston, who left her home in Seymour, Ind., last Tuesday, has not yet been heard from, though a most vigorous search has been made. The dam at Reckford, two miles north of that place, was dragged with a seine to day, without favorable results. All hope of finding har has been given up.

WASHINGTON.

Service of the program of the sixth of the service of the service

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, April 27.—The accountants ap to investigate the books of the Eric. Company will sail for New York Wednesd The Grand Duke Alexis is the only me

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Emperor William in person closed the session of the Reichstag yesterday with a formal speech of no general im-

SPAIN.

TURKEY.

London, April 25.—Advices from Constantinopie are to the effect that the Suer Canal difficulty has been settled by M. De Lesseps' acceptance of the tonnage rates prescribed by the

SPAIN.

LONDON, April 27—5 a. m.—Senor has written a letter in which he declared in favor of a Federal Republic for Spain

CRIME.

Escape of a Prisoner from Jail.

Murder at a Prize-Fight.

THE PULPIT.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS

Will open, on their Cheap Dress

Goods Tables, this morning,

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

Preston, Kean & Go. report as follows:

**SURMARY FOR THE WERK CLOSING APRIL 25.*

Closing, Loucet Highest Dusting the need.

**Distring the need.

RAILBOAD STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

The following list showing the highest, lowest, and closing prices of active railroad stocks in New York for the past week is furnished by A. O. Slaughter, banker and broker, corner Clark and Mainson streets:

Highest, Louest, Closing.

New York Central 99 974 974

Harleen 1994 194 194

Erie 371, 34 344, Lake Shore. 76% 73% 75%

Toledo, Wabash & Western,

by of prime paper is small, owing to the ness of trade.

rough exchange quiet and steady at \$4.85 mine bankers sixty-day, and \$4.89 for dedd.

did closed at 112%, after selling at 112% and f. The rates paid for carrying ranged from resent to fist, closing at 5 per cent. Cleares, \$56,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer ursed during the week over \$1,000,000, and wed \$2,000,000 for outstoms. Payments by were \$750,000, chiefly on account lay coupons. Specie shipments for the set \$23,236, principally silver bars. Important time: dry goods, \$1,840,521; marchants. \$5,338,553.

a same time: dry guode, \$1,840,521; merchanee, \$5,388,553.

Ouvernments strong, and considerable done.
State bonds quiet and nominal.
The stock market opened firm, but remained
dolya short time. Northwestern being excephily weak. Prices subsequently picked up,
I at the Second Board were steady, but again
at off, gathering strength however, later, and
add with a steady market for speculative
res. Estes to-day were nearly 200,000 shares,
which 61,000 were Western Union, 33,000
on Fasific, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 25,000 laske
re, and 17,000 Northwestern.

TATE SOUP.

SOUP legal-tendors.

Georges.

**Ge

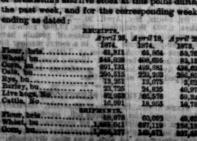
REAL ESTATE.

have been the placing of the Suffern estate and the Uhlich estate on the market. Both of them comprise large tracts of hand, the former 160 screa, and the latter 60 screa, which have lain idle in the West and South Sides for 30 years. It is beginning to be doubtful if there will be a union depot on the lake front, as the railroads bave grown tired of waiting, and some of the Companies seem to have abandoned the idea and are inclined to seek some other locality. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company are thinking of uniting with the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, the Northwestern, the Milwankee & St. Paul, and the St. Louis & Alton in the erection of a mammoth depot on the property now used by the Fort Wayne and the St. Louis Roads. In that case the Michigan Central will follow the Burlington, and the lake front will be left out in the cold. The railroads now own the tract between Madison and Van Buren streets and Canal and the rivar with the exception of 400 feet which can be purchased at about \$1,000 a foot. It is believed that this will give ample room for all the roads which expect to make the proposed new depot their termin.

If the lake front is to be sold for depot purposes the Council will have to take immediate action and pass a resolution on authorizing its sale for the \$600,000 before offered. If not it may never be sold for railros.

With one exception, preperty-owners on Michigan avenue have reiniquished all claims for damages consequent on the erection of the depot. On the West Side D. Olde & Son report that the demand for houses genting for from \$20 to \$60 per month is very youth greater than the supply. The supply, on the other hand, of expensive tenements far or truns the demand, and they are a drug in the resolution for \$1,200. The reduction in characteristic or truns the demand, and they are a drug in the resolution. All along the line of Wabaih ave of the northern end, resolutions. All along the line of wabaih ave of the tire of the streets resolution to the line of wabaih ave of the side streets

| Corresponding date one year ago | Surresponding date one year ago | Surr



were not very favorable to a speedy opening of navigation, the ice being reported solid. Some vessels are still unrigged, the ewners stating it to be their intention not to prepare to sail unless rates improve.

We note that the aggregate of grain loaded into vessels this season to date, at this port, is as follows: 502,974 bu wheat \$25,085 bu corn, 111,000 bu cats, and 14,400 bu barley. Total, 1,453,459 bu; of which a considerable proportion has been loaded on ewners' account. One or two shippers have quietly taken the offerings of vessel room at present rates, believing that they cannot go lower, but the majority are evidently afraid of them.

Highwines were in good demand, and it higher, sales being reported of 200 bris at 950 per gallon. The production was cut down somewhat by the temperance movement; and, now that the agitation has subsided, there is a better demand, with comparatively light stocks to meet it. The markets at other points are strong, though not relatively so firm as ours.

Provisions were less active, but very steady, and a shade firmer. The leading article was laid, which was wanted yesterday afternoon by Cincinnati buyers, and they took hold again this morning, though not willing to concede an advance. Lard is in small stock in that city, and is believed to be in rather scant supply in most other places, except Chicago, and there has been a liberal export movement from this city during the past week. Prices to-day averaged 5671-5c per 100 bs higher, Liverpool being quoted firm at the advance of yesterday afternoon. Mess pork was very quiet, but 5c per bri higher, in sympathy with lard. Mests were quiet and unchanged, there being few offered or wanted. The shipments of middles during the past week have been large, and short cleans are said to be in light stock.

Ven Diese etweek, tas. "The halo new practical by shandoned for comme of paperons." Out he side-streets red, where values proposes.

Out he side-streets red, where values and house sents are framer I, Aim any other sentions of the control of the side streets. Hence as the configure of Wahash armund and Twenty-second patients, have been leased at the configure of Wahash armund and Twenty-second decay have been leased at the configure of Wahash armund and Twenty-second decay have been leased at the configure of Wahash armund and Twenty-second decay have been leased at the configure of Wahash armund and Twenty-second decay have been leased at the part of the configure of the location. Out the North Bide, again of Clinck shoots, bruth have freign the shoots of the location.

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fresh, at \$1.2834; \$.500 be strictly fresh Northwestern \$1.2634; \$,600 bu strictly fresh Northwestern \$1.25. Total. 61,100 bu.

Corn was in fair demand, and very steady, at an average advance of \$40 per bu, though our receipts were liberal, and Liverpool was quoted to the control of the con

The President's who has had a really healthrul effect on the market. There is an improveand demand for real estate paper, because there is
an assumant that the investments are not to
the enterouse. There is not a foot or real estate the
an assumant that the investments are not to
the enterouse. There is not a foot or real estate the
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the ratings of the institutions, the national conditions, and the
real estate dealers. Even these who set in
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Total-April 18, 74, 10, 446, 679 6, 313, 216 4, 446, 833 6, 000 180, 000 18

. 6,228,036 7,882,938 .10,7s1,040 9,827,094

7,198,680 ...17,009,066 17,710,027 17,198,680

tra C, 9% (39/16; U ho. 19% (39/16; prime do. 183)% (39/16; choice brown, 9% (39/16; prime do. 183)% (39/16; fair do. 6% (39/16; common do. 7% (37/16; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9% (39/16; do prime, 9/39/16; do fair, 8% (39/16; common 7% (38c. 8ksurs—Diamond drips, 8.33(3), 89; silver drips, extra fine, 83(3880; good sugar-house arup, 60(356; sine de. 73(376); New Orleans molasses, choice, 83(3)

The state of the control of the cont

MATALA-Manufactured copper steady; meet as take dull at 24 (4050. Fig-Iron quie; Societ, Eule (405.0); American, E7.50(23.00. Bar dull; Russ shock, 1854(345); gold.

Nama-Firm; eut, 83.90(24.00; elinch, 55.80(24)) horseshoe nominal.

CLEVELAND, April 25—Baraderurva—Grie marked quiet and unchanged, but holders firm.

Personaum-Firmer.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

Corn, 65(206. Oats. 47(50c. Rys. 108. bary, 11.8. bary, 11.8.

PROVINCESS—Eggs, butter, and cheese, unchanged, fork, quiet; offering freely at 17c. Lard, quiet steem, 914610c; kettis, 10c105/cc. Shoulders half of 5/c; sold at 85/c; apot, 85/c. Buyer, Just, and 93/605/cc. Closing firmer. Bason, quiet at 767/c; 9/c 9/c 9/cc.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

And unchanged in sway respect. Wheat steady sold moderate demand. Extra, \$1.65%(61.57; 50.12) (31.60; amber, 31.47. Corn, steady and in moderate demand; quoted at 76c. Outs in good damand full prices—56c.

TOLYDO, O., Aprill 24.—TOLYDO.

TOLYDO, O., Aprill 24.—TOLYDO.

TOLYDO, O., Aprill 24.—TOLYDO.

Changed. Wheat 1c higher, closing wak; 50.1 white Michigan, \$1.63% No. 3 do, \$1.41; 52. No. 3 do, \$1.41; 52. No. 3 do, \$1.42; coluil and a shade lower; high mixed 70c; mize 16. 10/10/c; ow mixed, 60% c; white, 70/c; a so grade Colovis Serp.—25. 50.

RECHIPTE—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 10,000 br; 51.000 bu; cate, 3,000 bu.

MILWAUKER, April 25.—Bernardurys—Flour and a shade lower. Wheat steady and in moderate corn, 36,000 bu; cate, 3,000 bu.

MILWAUKER, April 25.—Bernardurys—Flour and a shade lower. Wheat steady and in moderate corn, 36,000 bu; cate, 3,000 bu.

MILWAUKER, April 25.—Bernardurys—Flour and a shade lower wheat steady and in moderate corn, 36,000 bu; cate, 3,000 bu; steady and in moderate corn, 36,000 bu; cate, 3,000 bus, wheat, 18. 1. Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 2 Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 3 Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 2 Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 3 Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 2 Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 3 Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 3 Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 2 Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 3 Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 2 Milwauker, 19.20 Corn fair and mand; No. 3 Milwauker,

meats quiet, with only a jobbing trade. Bacon of for for shoulders, ; 9,63% for clear rib; 9,6 for clear rib; 9,6 for clear. Lard quiet at 8 p.15.
Hooss—Receipts 1,225. and unchanged.
CATIL—Receipts 415; only a local demand; cleanged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25.—Corros—Quiet and changed at 16% c.

BRADSTUFF—Flour quiet and unchanged at 16% c.

BRADSTUFF—Flour quiet and unchanged at 5,63% c.

Quiet and unchanged at 5/635¢. Rye higher at Provinces—Easier. Port quiet at 156,81% c.

Gers. 6% c. clear rib, 8% gdc; cear, 9% c. Reconders, 13% c. clear rib, 8% c. clear, 10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 13% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% (13% c. Lard, tierce, 10% (10% c. Rogardians, 12% c. Lard, tierc

LOCAL MIS

the meeting was called to or Rosminski, who stated that sence of so many delegates, adjourn until the delegates notified of the meeting.

The motion of Mr. Nelson until two weeks from date was adopted.

The following are the major the Boolety for relief pur the Boolety for relief pur Them were expended \$7,676 but of the city was \$80. One humpersons have been assisted exclusion that the city, to the amount number of these were sent the Society through the aid on it, the Chicago Relief and a county Agent. For funeral paid \$78 and for medicines a Maces \$101. Of the persons whose \$101. Of the persons whose \$101. Of the persons of these assisted we small amounts of money had able them to start in business. Of the 280 cases relieved, only once or twice; most of chronic cases which will alway this and other organizations.

The balance of the hospital of the Treasurer is \$7,697.0% tal sinking fund. \$2,08350, amounts are invested in relieved.

LOCAL MISCELLANY ANUSEMENTS. SOL .OW

ACTURESCELLANY.

ARTHER PARE

The billied off Weldendrich derine of country and the work have a country and the work have a country of the work have a country of the count

ly to be absent all summer. The next recital will include the op. 14, No. 1; op. 31, No. 1; and op. 90.

OFERA-BOUFFE.

The Aimse Opers-Bouffe troups commences its second week at McVicker's Theatre this evening, with Offenbach's "La Parichole," with Aimee in her favorite role of the street-singer.

TURNER HALL.

Mr. Retatte's Turner Hall Concert yesterday afternoon was a fine affair. He spread before his hearers a programme contaguing the "Oberon" said "Mignon" overtures, a "Faust" potton "Ernani" finale. The performance of the symphony, and the second "Ernani" finale. The performance of the symphony and the marvelous "wind-up" of the "Mignon" overture evidenced the good work the leader is doing. The most pleasant foature, however, of the afternoon's entertainment was the execution upon the violing of Artot's" Scuyenir de Boilini," a master-y arrangement of airs from the Pirats" it was played by Mr. E. Meyer, and was nearly his first appearance in a sele before the public. Mr. Meyer's playing his something in it which was extremely pleasing to the ear. His notes were soft and flute, its put in order.

The Aimse Operation of William Proposed that the Superintendent construct the same.

Mr. Stobbins offered the following:

Resolved, That the atterney he fooling on relation to Calumst, Prairie, and Scott Park action in relation to Calumst, Prairie, and Scott Park action in relation to Calumst, Prairie, and Scott Park action of the Superintendent construct the same.

It was laid upon the table.

XAVIOATION RESUMER.

A communication was received from James H. Bowen stating that Martin Brothers, lumber dealers at Biverdale, had a cargo of humber arriving to go up the river to their yard, and it was therefore necessary that the draw be put in order.

William the date of the street, beween Drox.

The Aimse Operation of the Superintendent carning the Columne stating that Martin Brothers, lumber dealers at Biverdale, had a cargo of humber arriving to go up the river to their yard, and it was therefore necessary that the

The United Hebrew Belief Association, concisting of delegates from all the Jewish congregations and societies in the city, met yesterday afternoon at the synagorus gations and societies in the city, met yesterday afternoon at the synagogue, corner of Pack court and Wabash avenue, for the purpose of holding its regular semi-annual meeting. Ai shout 50'clock, but few of the delegates having made their appearance owing to some misuader-standing in regard to the time of assembling, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles Lozminski, who stated that, owing to six absence of so many delegates, it would be best to dijourn until the delegates could be properly soified of the meeting.

The motion of Mr. Nelson Morris to adjourn until the delegates could be roperly soified of the meeting.

The solutions are the resin recipit coulained.

The motion of Mr. Nelson Morris to adjourn until two weeks from date, at 2 o'cleck p. m., vas adopted.

The following are the main points contained in the Treasurer's report: The entir income of the Society for relief purposes #38 \$6,800. There were expended \$7,679. Threatire number of eases assisted, exclusive of hose sent out of the city was \$50. One hundred and sixty-mine persons have been assisted with means to lave the city to the amount of \$707. A large number of these ware sent witbut expense to has Society through the aid of Ir. Nelson Mornis, the Chicago Belief and AidSociety, and the County Agant. For funeral expenses there were pad \$78 and for medicines an surgical applications \$101. Of the persons relieved. 94 were fallows and deserted wives, and 22 were men happeitsted for work by use and sickness. Sincteen of those assisted were people to whom small amounts of money had been given to enthe them to start in business in a small way.

Of the 280 cases relieved, 116 were assisted only cases which will always be a burden upon his and other organizations.

The balance of the hospital fund in the bands of the Treasurer is \$7,697.05 and of the hospital sinking fund, \$2,08530. The two last amounts are invested in real estate at 10 per \$750.

coming bills.

The following bills were them presented and referred: Carr & Kyle, sundry items of supplies, \$14.25; Eddy & Oliver, picks, nails, and lanterns, \$33.96; C. McGraw, for spikes, etc., \$10.90; Pay-roll on Hyde Park avenue extension, \$9; D. H. Horne, services as Commissioner, \$188; Holly Manufacturing Company, on engines, \$4,800; South Side News, advertising notices, \$113; Lorin Love, election expenses, \$7: Peter Johnson, Calumet ferryman, \$40; Kincholas Heinsen, use of ferry-hoss, \$2; C. E. Hequembourg, sixth sworn estimate, \$23,560. Total, \$28,763.21.

Partitions resemble.

Petitions were presented from Fritz Busse for saloon license on Hyde Park avenue, near Fifty-fifth street; from Elisha Thompson and others, to have the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company repair an alley crossing between Thirty-nisth and Forty-first streets, and from C. E. Hequembourg, covering his sixth estimate on

ninth and Forty-first streets, and from O. E. Hequembourg, covering his sixth estimate on water-pipes, as follows:

34,013 lineal feet of pipe previously reported,
488 lineal feet of 16-inch water-pipe.

1,380 lineal feet of 14-inch water-pipe.

608 lineal feet of 12-inch water-pipe.

608 lineal feet of 8-inch water-pipe.

\$23,568 All of which were referred.

Mr. Barney offered the following:

Breedyef, That the Superintendent be, and he is
hereby instructed to grade Pitty-second street, between
State street and Wabash avenue.

when the control of the persons relieved 194 were men in appeliated for work by use and sickness. Instead of those assisters, and 28 were men in a control of those assisters are proposed to whom said amounts of money hel beed gives to emission to start in business in a small way.

Of the 280 cases relieved, 116 were assisted when or vivice; most say, the start of the control of

false statements that had been made. He trusted his friends knew him better than to believe he had any share in any such statements.

On motion, the rules of the last Board were adopted until changed by this Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Wednesday, April 29, at 7% p. m.

up. The matter was referred to the Committee on Sanitary.

The bills of Mr. Lagergreen for \$12.76, and Mr. McGuire for damages caused by the streets and alleys around his barn being impassable, thus making him board his horse at a livery stable, amounting to \$29, were referred.

A communication was received from Col. J. T. Foster, stating that he would do the engineering work for the town at \$9 s day, but if the Trustees wanted a regular sown engineer, he would act in that capacity, and engineer all public works, etc., for \$2,000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Muirhead, the temporary Superintendent of Water-Fipes on State street was dispensed with, as the laying of pipes on that street has been suspended.

The Board then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL CASE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING
And miscellaneous goods of any kind, by smaling letter to JONAS GRLDER, Loan Office, 128 State-st. A and miscellaneous roods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GRIDRIS, Loan Orlice, the State-at.

A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CHOTHING WILL RE benefit at highest price. J. A. DRIELSMA. 80. South Clarkest. Orders by mail promptly standed to the standard of the standard of

lot, or cheap for cash; rent very low. Inquire at 30 count Clinton-8.

TO EXCHANGE. ELMHURST.—BEAUTIFUL SUBlar, sinch-class house, two-story, brick basement, ecilar, and 40 or 100 feet ground, for unincomberred farms, or improved city or village property. S. E. WELLS, 180
Dearborn-8.

To FROMANGE.—FOR FARM LANDS IN ILLINOIS
and property and three acres of lead within 18 reds of depot, in the centre of a fearrishing town and fine farming
country on the Illinois Central Baliroad within 100 miles
of Chicago. A. M. HITT. 10 Major Eboch.

DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE.

DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE. CITY OFFICE:
173 and 4N Scatt Checket. Machines on monthly
payments. Work given it desired.

FOR SALE-WHEELER & WILSON CABINET
aswing-machine, ontirely new, never used, all the improvements; will sail at a bargain. For terms address,
3. Tribuna cities.

O'BE INFROVED SINGER, ONE HOWE, AND TWO
O'Grover & Baire machines, his improved, in perfect
orden, for alle below half price. If Clarket., Room 2.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES. PRINCIPAL OFfice, Ill State-et. Machines sold on mentily payments,
or it per dent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. HELCHERT, 215 SOUTH
Halmad-et., City Agent. Machines sold on mentily,
payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE RESIDENCE ON WEST SIDE, OUTA-tion; chosp. WALLER BROS., N Washington at FOR SALE COTTAGES NEAR BIDE ISLAND AY, and Tearly second-st, on monthly payments, chesp. WALLER BROS., M Washington-st. FOR SALE STIP. JACKSON-ST. WEAF TRH-Industry, chesp. WALLER BROS., M Washing-ton-st., chesp. WALLER BROS., M Washing-ton-st. TOR SALE A FINE NEW REIOK RESIDENCE.
TOR SALE A FINE NEW REIOK RESIDENCE.
VITA All modern improvements, in a fine residence
lossion ser South Side. KESLEE BEIOS., Room 5, 128. location on South Side. KESLER BEOS., Room 5, De Clarket

FOR BALE—104278 TO 28-POOT ALLEY, OOTNEE
Thirtieth-at. and Prairie-av. Fronts east and south.
The best softner on the street for improvement. DANIEL
N. BASH, Room 6 Otts Block.

FOR SALE—MOUHGANAY NORTH OF TWENTY—
ninth-st., cast front, Tarket feet, at 2500 per foot,
and the street of the street for the street of the street of the street.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—16X181

Fost southwest corner of Goethe and Astor-st., surrounded by streets and allegs; in front of Union Squares,
and mass lake shore drive. U. M. HARRIS, Room 5,
Palmer House.

Palmer House.

[POB SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS LEASE OF 98 I 146 set, east front, near Randolibe-st, an extraordinary lease, with privilege of purchase, at a rare bargain; no reappeatail during entire term. J. Exalas WARREN, it Chamber of Commerce.

[POB SALE—NO. H. HONORE-ST.—A TWO-STORY I and basement brick house, with fluxace and gas fixures, and brick hear; \$10,000; terminates and gas fixures, and brick hear; \$10,000; terminates and provided to the control of the co

Monroest, corner of Honore, Sectory and basement brick house, to be distance by its of May; 68, 600; teams easy. JOHN G. ROGERS, 168 Ashland av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR LUMBER AND to near Douglass place, seat of South, Fark ev., a market before Douglass place, seat of South, Fark ev., a market before Douglass place, seat of South, Fark ev., a market before Douglass House, evenings.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND BASEMENT MAR. ble-front house in the block on the corner of Michigan and Lawrence of Pullah & OO. Resirbs and Lawrence of Pullah & OO. Resirbs and the corner of Wabashav, and Twenty-fourth st. for sale cheap. A J. AVEREILL, By Dearbornest, Room f. FOR SALE—SEDGWICK-ST.—S-STORY FRAME house (after and dwelling of Spouns above), and loss that the block on the corner of Wabashav, and Twenty-fourth st. for sale cheap. A J. AVEREILL, By Dearbornest, corner Trests-ofth.

FOR SALE—SEDGWICK-ST.—S-STORY FRAME house (after and dwelling of Spouns above), and lot sales went front on Sedgwick-st. and set-front on Market was the price of the set of the se

stories and hasement, is rooms, convenient to Lescoles et cars. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 84 Washington-et.

FOR SALE—LOT ON STATE-ST., BET WEEN THIR-I to fourth and Thirty-fifth-sta., 22:181 to 30-ft alley. J. WERER. 178 Maxwelles.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY torms of paymone, a large number of good building lots in various parts of the city (especially on the West Side), ranging from \$5,000 to 300. Nearly all convenient to cars and commitmens. It would pay you to call be fore buying. G. B. GRIFFIN, 187 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS—EAST from lot and \$5 exery framehouse, if rooms, with good barn, on Burneide and Thirty-slith-eta.; also basement cottage, 601 Butterfield et. Apply to OWNER on the premises, or address BS, Tribuns office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT EARGAIN ON MONTH. It payments, six new cottages located on Folk and Taylor-sta., near Wordern-av. Inquire at No. 186 South Olark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—EY GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 95 EAST I washington-st. & fleet west of Leavitt.

Warren-av., 30 feet between Paps and Wood.

Washington-st. & fleet west of Leavitt.

Warren-av., 30 feet between Paps and Wood.

Washington-st., & fleet west of Oakley.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 188 EAST ADAMS-ST., good for saloon or storm, must be sold befare the list of May; cheap for each, with ground lease. Apply to M. C. WIEDEMAN, No. If West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV.—HOUSE, & ROOMS, with lot Salis, \$ blocks west of Union Park. A bargain is offessed for a few days. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 128 NORTH ROberts. FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 138 NORTH RObey-st.

TOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF PROFerty for sale in the West Division. Particular attention given to non-sessiones. D. COLE & SON, Real Retate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN-LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Folk, Taylor, and Campbell-av.
Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, OR yearly payments, a two-story trams house, and barn, No. Ell Fulton-st., corner of Ann, with 18 years' lease of tol. Price \$65,000. House has been built two years, has four coats paint, and is in excellent order; has il rooms, hot and cold waiser in bathroom, gas fatures, and every modern convenience. Barn is conveniently arranged, with gas and water fatures. Apply on the premises, of the owner, for a few days.

The Board of Trustees of Lake met pursuant to adjournment at the Town Hall Saturday. All were present except Supervisor Coliman.

Mr. Brinkman then offered the following recolition which was unanimously adopted:

Weenstar, The indebtedness of the fown will be macessarily largely increased by the construction of water, work, sidewalks and improvements of sirvest, etc., required by the people of the Town of Iake; therefore,

Resolved. That in order that this Board may legislate judiciously in regard to the finances of the fown, a special Committee of two he appointed of this Board, which committee shall have power to call to their sestimate a third member, if necessary, outside of this Board. The duty of said Committee shall be to ascertain and report to this Board at its satisfaction of the town, and also the actual indebtedness of the town accounts deemed of service to the Committee and shill embrace the time up to April 18, 1874.

Petitions were received and referred, as follows: From residents in Road Districts Nos. 2.4, and 5, to appoint Roadmant and others, fo fronting east, on 100-foot sirces, for east of improvements, if sold within one week. Also house and lot as Kemwood. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 130 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE-MAKE RENN'S BUY A HOME-SIX good houses at Engineed, 4 spismidd houses at South Francton, on monthly payments by evenes. TILLOT-SON BROS., 373 and 378 State-st.

POR SALE-AT HINSDALE A NEW HOUSE AND to for \$2,00; a very size piace for \$3,00. All on easy torms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. OR SALE-WASHINGTON HEIGHTS IS, 20, 4 POR SALE—WASHINGTON HEROPITS—18, 20, 40, 73 Dearborn—81, To Responding to the control of the con Rocen 3, 183 Mearne-st.

FOR SALE-AT RAVENSWOOD - DESIRABLE
bones and 1851-18 ft., 25, 500; easy terms. North Ravenswood - Lots cearly opposite my residence, 513 per ft.
very choice. ROBERT GREER, 264 Maignost. TOR SALE—HOUSE OF A ROOMS, OORNER LOT, at Montrose, water from attestan well, if trains delip. Also fine lots and bargains in scree. J. O. FOX, Room S. 186 Clarkest.

TOR SALE—WE OFFER 30 ACRES PRONTING Contral Park, and running from Madison-st. to Harrisos, subdivided into blocks of 64 scree seah, at low figures and on sky terms. D. COLE 2 SON, Real Estate Agents, 18 West Madison-st.

TOR SALE—AT ELMRURST, CHIOAGO'S DELIGIBLE SWARD SALE—AT ELMRURST, CHIOAGO'S DELIGIBLE SWARD SALE—AT BLANCEST, CHIOAGO'S DELIGIBLE SWARD SAUGHT SA

suit, or world exchange. S. E. WELLES, IS Described.

IOM SALE—AT EVANSTOM' I TO-5 ACRES OF.
If fored its great bargain for a few days. Parties wishing to invest where they will realize better than 25 per
cent per annum will do well to see this proporty at once.
WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 116 Monros-st.

I for sale—AT ENGLEWOOD—150 SPLENDID

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—50 LOTS, IN GROVE

-east of railroad; new depot; water and gas soon; 20

per foot. C. L. JENKS, 10 Madison—st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—VERY OHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL FARM of 350 scres, 200 acres under improvement; email house, good isring water for stock, 35 miles cast of Crowle Point, and only 40 miles scuth of Ohicapo, and 12 miles west of the great Shedhald improvement. This farm is considered to be the best stock farm in the Town of Lake, and I will sell it for 22 per acre, on long time, at 5 per cent interest. JOHN B. WAREEN, Room 70 (fourth floor) Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED PARMS OF 40, 100, 25, and 313 acress mar Ohicago. Price, 876 to \$100 per acre. WHIPPLE & CLARRSON, 128 South Clark 81.

REAL ESTATE WANTED WASTED—10 TO 300 ACRES ANYWHERE IN Highe Park or Calumet Townships for cash; please state full particulars. Address He, Tribune office.
WANTED—60 OR St. BY 100 TO 150 CORNER, NORTH Tide, south of Huron, and of Penklin. JAMES T. HAIR, Room 5, 16 South Clerk-ts. LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A COW-THE OWNER CAN HAVE HEB by paying costs. CHARLES WALLBAUM, No. 46 Milwaukes-10.

J. DOXT-ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 12, FROM A Lougy, between the First National Bank and the County Treasurer's office, a bound far book, marked "Rywnon & Morris," on cover. A liberal poward will be paid for the retarn to the Treasurer's office, CRANE BROS. Manufacturing Company, No. 16 North Joffer-BNUS. Ashinstering Company. As should seen disch. di. D. Stranton, filled with clothing and small acticles the flader will receive good pay to address or deligner the same to IN North Desplaines di. JACOB ZINTZ.

CITOLEN ON FRIDAY, APRIL M. FROM THE COUNTY of the country of Wood dt. and Armilage av., a black mara, y para old, white stripe on forwheed, about it inches, heavy mane and tail, weight 1, 200 pounds, white mark on hinding. 250 reward will be paid by returning to owner. JOHN McCARTHY.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO RENT. FROM MAY! BY W. D. KERFOOT & Co., & East Weshingtonst.

This brick house, No. 20 West Washington-st., with bear to the content of th iard roots, containing are in the property of the property of

Innd-av.

TO BENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwalling No. 1636 Websah-av., hear Twonty-shird-at., Il recome with modern improvements. Inquire at Room 6 Nixon's Building.

TO BENT-A SPLENDID RESIDENCE M VINTo common-av.; modern convenience, large yard, and
fine bars; chesp to a good issanat. MONTGOMERY A
WATERMAN, IN LASAILE-81.

TO RENT-89. TWO BLOCKS WEST OF LINCOLN OIL TO RENT-89. TWO BLOCKS WEST OF LINCOLN AND ADDRESS AND SOLD SHAND TRUESDELL & BRUWN, 16 Figh. et.

TO RENT - DE FOR SALE ON MONTHLY PAYments, ten 7-room houses (not shabbily built, but for an investment) situate just east of Central Park, on Park av. Possession May I. Rent, 616.65 per month. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 8, 146 East Madison et.

TO RENT-S-STORY HOUSE, Sie SOUTH PARK-Lav. Sxioms, water and gas. Apply to WM. O. DOW, Room R. Tribune Bullding.

TO RENT-DWELLING HOUSE WITH 5 ROOMS, No. 5W Carrellav. Rone 23 per month, Apply to NOBLE 2 LITTLE, corner Carrell and Canadata. NOBLE & LITTLE, corner Carroll and Canal via.

TO RENT IF YOU WANT TO RENT A HOUSE OR rooms in any pars of the city, call and gramine our list, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO RENT OUTTAGE 556 WENTWORTHAY, CONTAINING 6 good-sized recome, closets, pantry, water in kitchen; also shed for wood and cont. Inquire on the premises, or at Room I, No. 186 Clark-st. Premises, or at Room I, No. 155 Clark-at.

TO RENT-ON FAVORABLE TERMS TO A GOOD
tensut, having no children, a finely furnished brick
dwelling having all the modern improvements. Inquire
at Room 8, No. 61 LaSalis-at.

TO RENT-LAEGE HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEments; barn, chicken-house, &c., let 100 feet front,
pleasantly located in Cottage Grove; \$500. Apply to
JAS. L. WEBSTER, 58 Cottage Grove-av. JAS. L. WEBSTER, 88 Cetage Grosses.

TO RENT-1 FURNISHED AND 2 UNFURNISHED houses in good neighborhood, South Side. W. E. SMITH, 181 LaSaile-st.

TO RENT-AN ALMOST NEW TEN ROOM HOUSE, I bath-room, hot and cold water, inside blinds, southers exposure. Large leve-story barn, with upstairs furnished for dwelling; large lest, and a good tenant can get all for \$60 per month. Look at it. 30. 300 west Harrison-st. EDWIN A. RIOE, 71 Dearborn-st., Room 20. TO RENT -A PARTICULARY PLEASANT HOUSE of 6 rooms, sewly papered and painted, every con ventiones, very handy to attent or borse-care; only \$18 Apply at 718 Hubbard -st. Apply at 750 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT - STOY HOUSE, 465 WEST JACKSON 1st., 5 froms, closets, gas, water, harn, double lot, an nice neighborhood, near Jefferson Fark, \$60. Also, 5 story house, il Irving place, 5 rooms, nice neighborhood very cheap at \$20. Reasonable repairs made for gootemats. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Otts Block.

temans. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Otts Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT.—ALARGE, FINE HOUSE, GOOD BARN,
and 2 aeres of ground; a very desirable place, at
Binedale, at 435 per mostib. WM. ROBBINS, Boom
Tribune Bullding.

TO RENT.—RAVENSWOOD, TWO BLOCKS FROM
Testation, 20 minutes! ride for 7 cents; esimeutation, a
pair of new brick house, each with 16 rooms, panter,
collar, closets, hard and soft water, the shade treas.
Rent 280 per mostib from May I. J. W. HOOPER,
Ravenswood.

TO RENT.—AT RIVERSIDE—NEAR DEPOT. TWOtory frame house in perfect order; farmade, water,
as, 4c; rent cheap. B. W. TROMAS BEMENT, III
LASAILE-st., Room 5. IASAIL-st., Room 6.

"O RRWIT-98 PER MUNTEL-IN MAYWOOD
L near the depot, large new modern beam, barn, and
large not; 8 minutes from Walk-st. depot. GEO P.
KIMBALL, M Clark-st., Room 1. BOARDING AND LODGING.

34 home for two.

350 WEST LAKE-ST. — FURNISHED ROOM, on the board, in new brick building, suitable for two at \$5. Other rooms \$5.

305 WEST ADAMS-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF Terrished rooms, south front, grid-or eithout beard; first-class; gas and makes improvements; but bearders.

DARTIES DESIRING HOME COMPORTS DOWN. town on Michigan-av, in a private family, will please address X 34. Tribane office. Also, three or four lable-bearders can be secommodised. address K 34. Tibune office. Also, three or four lable-barders can be secontained.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUFTES OF ROOMS, the harders of the second state of the second

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN EVANSTON WILL RE-terms, Gentlemen and their wives profured. Address Box 1985.

MACHINERY. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A 18-HORRS POW or engine and boiler (iscommittee) in perfect order, MERRILL & HOUSTON, Iron Works, Balcit, Wiss.

FOR SALE OHRAP—AN REGIME, 18-HORSE POWEL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T TO RENT-STORES BOYES.

TO RENT-STORES BY AND SEWEST MADISONet., near Halited. A location for sewelly or boots
and above. D. COLE & BON, IN West Madison.

TO RENT-STORES BY AND SOUTH HALItelles, delicing the Academy of Music. D. COLE
& BON, IS West Madison.

TO RENT-STORE AND BOOME IN SOUTH HALItelles, suitable for wholesale trade. Four
stories and basemant. Very desirable.

TO RENT-STORE, WITH ROOME ABOVE, NO.
J. DAHAM, IS Dearborn.

TO RENT-STORE, WITH ROOME ABOVE, NO.
J. DAHAM, IS Dearborn.

TO RENT-HALISTED. OF. MEAR DORTY-THIRD,
more and residence above. A KREIGHT, Mastagles. Debrees Reuty-third and Forty-fourth.

TO RENT-PART OF STORE AND 3 LOFTE. INquire at 40 South Water-si.

TO RENT-A VERY MIDE STORE AND MALIARD'S
Block, gonthwest corises. Wabashaw, and Monree est,
possession May I. Apply to KLY & CO., up-stairs same
building.

TO RENT-SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH
as force a Kast Washington. St., veal lighted, wash, sisroccommon to the procession of the control of

A lainnd 4v. Reni cheap; \$35; entry May l. Apply at 18 Silves-y.

TO RENT-FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 118 Touch Franklin-st., meer Machaon, has vaults and steam clevator; alley or side and rear, and suitable for any business. R. M. OUTHET, 181 Rast Madison-st., Room 7. TO RENT-STORE AND DWELLING 679 WEST Andiessest. JOHN O. HOGERS, Our Hall.
TO RENT THE 1-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
and store store. No. 227 State-st., cor. Streenth-st.
Store and basement rented separately. One of the oldest
grocery corners in the city. ALONZO HUNTINGTON,
No. 34 Dearborn-st., Room 4. TO RENT-GOOD STORE, ALSO BANKING ROOM, OR TWENT-SCOOLS-L. BOAR Wabnell av. HENRY WOOD, Room 5, 120 Dearborn-56.

WOOD, Room \$ 120 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT-OFFICES SUITABLE FOR BROKERS.
I lawrers, railread and other corporations, in Relierton
Block \$\text{S}\$ Dearborn-st. A few sitel weath winds with be
railed as mod-srate rabes. A fire-proof want with each
saile. Apply at Room 4, in the building.

TO LENT-WITH STRAM-POWER AND STRAMelevator, second and their floors, drills. Inquire at
LARRIS Faire Manufactors, 2 and 5 km Handelphes. TO BENT-FOUR OFFICES, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of 12 South Clark-st. Inquire at Reom 2.

TO RENT—ROMS.

TO RENT—SIGINDIANA AV., NEAR EIGHTERNTH—

The management of the control of the co TO RENT-ROOMS. Madison-et.
TO RENT-FIRST FLOOR OF A NICE COTTAGE,
all South Morgan-et., # rooms, obsess, etc. Apply
at 4th Morgan-et.
TO RENT-FOUR ROOMS CORNER MADISON AND
Halsted-et, suitable for a dentiet or ductor. D.COLE
4 SON, 128 Wast Madison-et. TO RENT-EIGHT ROOMS, WITH ALL THE MOD-ters improvements, & South May-et., \$45. D. COLE a BON. 18 West Madison. TO RENT-S ROOMS (UPPER PLOOR) IS TWEN-

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED TO RENT 4 TO 8 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, within twelve blocks of Tribene office.

A DJUSTEID GLAIMS AGAINST THE COMMER-cial, Chicago Fire, Home, Great Wastern, and other contract insurance companies, eached as S Wastington-th, Room 7.

M. ginster TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, M. ginster, Singer and present contraction of the contraction o MION TRUST COMPANY, IN SOME CHAPSE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, 1 bonds, etc., as LAUNDER'S private office, 130 Ranolph-st., near Chark. Established 1864. OBJECT DOUGH STEE AS LAUNDESS PRIVATE OFFICE AND CONSTRUCTION ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Office, 177 Clarkest, up-stairs, Room 5.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Office, 177 Clarkest, up-stairs, Room 5.

M. ONEY TO LOAN-GA OR, AND OTHER SUMS JO. HAND CHARLES OF TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPRETY, M. DONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPRETY, M. DONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPRETY, M. DONEY TO LOAN SAMES BAXTER WILL RETURN ON TOT THE MANUAL PROPERTY OF THE MANU

This ine stock of carriages, origins, possess, processing the stock of and d'Morroe-st., opposite Phines Rocket.

FOR SALE—B HRAD OF HOESES, 10 HRAD OS RULES & Best houses, 12 Hastings-st. M. MAY RHOFFIR.

FOR SALE—B HRAD OF HOESES, 10 HRAD OS RULES & Best houses, 12 Hastings-st. M. MAY RHOFFIR.

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FOR SALE—B HRAD OF HOESES, 10 HRAD OS RULES & Best houses, 12 Hastings-st. M. MAY RHOFFIR.

FOR SALE—B HRAD OF HOME FAMILY AND COUPE of his process of his birds of his possess of the sale of his possess of his possess of trade.

FOR SALE—B HRAD OF HOME FAMILY AND COUPE of his process of his possess of trade of his possess of his pos VILL TRADE DESIRABLE SUBURRAN PROF.

orty for three good houses, due for buggy and two
f work; work bonnes and pounds, due for buggy and two
f, and wings about 1,00 pounds. D 78, Tribune office.

VANTED—TWO GOOD WORK BORSES; MUST
be sounds, about Frace old, and phosp, weigh from
100 to 1,300 pounds. Address D 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH SEA TO OR SEA, OR. IN A wholeasic grocery, with an established trade. Address FE, Tribune office. By permission, the adventure of the Regress. Messaw & Co., Franklin, Massersagh & Co., C. C. Cook, of G. C. Cook & Go.

PARTIES DISPOSING OF HOUSEHOLD IN THE PARTIES DISPOSING OF HOUSEHOLD IN THE PARTIES, SPECIAL CALL AND ASSESSED OF THE PARTIES, OF CALL AND ASSESSED OF THE PARTIES. OF COURSE OF THE PARTIES OF THE PARTI

WARTED-MALE HELP.

WANT PD-GRIRAM AND SCAND

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Trades.

CITUATION WANTED TO MANUFACTURER.

By a competent percept, who has had several pears' perceptions, as superintendent or preprieter of machine manufacturing in all branches. Il R. fribuse office. office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANK
AN COSCHMAN IN A private family. Understands the
care of horses and will make himself useful. 'City reference. Plants address H.E. Tribuge office.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE Work in a private family. Call or soldress 75 finnered STATUATIONS WANTED—TWO SWEDDEN GIRL Cook, the other as chamber—maid. Apply at 187 Lambes sh., care Mrs. Martinson. Das housekeeper, where her husband can board when home, in return for her services; references exchange Please address or call at 379 Milwankee-av., second for

CITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT LADY
On a homely-per for vidower with small family. Please
all to-day, at 63l Carroll-av. Seamstresses.

CITUATION WANTED WANTED BY A PIRST.

Select dressmaker, a few more families by the day;
work jaken home. Call Monday p. m., 25 Ohlock.,

North Mide.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY, TO do gentlemen's work, No. 17 Cornell-st. Employment Aconoton.

FIUATIONS WANTED-VAMILIES IN WANT OF PACE Conditional and German help can be supplied for DUSKES Office, D. Milwarket-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A FIRMLY ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, YIEL Aing a profit of \$100 per month, for sain. Investigate solicited. G. G. Address esticated Falmer House.

MONRY TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY, IMMONRY TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY, IMCHARLES, IMCHARLES, IMCHARLES, IMMONRY TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY, IMMONRY TO LOAN ON INSIDE

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PERSONAL PRORMATION
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O'Self, formerly ASTED - OF MRS. M.
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PERSONAL II This SARTIES WHO TOOK
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PROBLET & CO.

Extraction to angel on the control of the control of the chemical of th INSTRUCTION.

28.00 @40.00 28.00 @30.00 36.00 @38.00 21.00 @28.00 21.00 @18.00 21.00 @18.00 ber, 18 @13.00 hmber, 18

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2.50 G2.75

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2.50 G 3.71

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sted 18,00 @20,00

ELEGRAPH.

Firon quiet : Scotch, \$36,00 (\$35.00, Bar dull ; Russia (\$4.00; clinch, \$5,50(\$6,50) ELAND.

NNATE COTTON—17c. nchanged. Wheat, \$1.45. soc. Rys. \$1.08. Barrey, er, and cheese, unchanged, cely at 17c. Lard, quiet; \$610\text{\$\

EDO.

- Innabstures Four ungher, closing weak; No. No. 3 do, \$1.5; No. 56681.58; amber Michilay, \$1.5; No. 2 red, rojected red, \$1.25. Cord for mixed, 70; seller July, white, 70; or purals, 68; No. 1, 515; c. bris; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn,

orls; wheat, 11,000 be; corn, dris; wheat, 10,000 best 0 bm.

BERDOWTUFFS—Flour dull t steady and in moderate ree, \$1,32; No. 2, \$1,334; \$1,99. Corn fur and armically and fin moderate degues and weak; No. 1, sia. No. 2, \$1,60, bris; wheat, 6,000 bm.

Ob bris; wheat, 75,000 bm; BLEANS,
-PROVISIONS

d higher; in demand for the control of the control

LOUIS.

COTTON—Firm and higher;

Cle doing; prices unchanged,

hicago, \$1.26(21.26\(\); No.

n slow; No. 2 mirad,

ro May. Oats slow; stop

Barley firm; strictly price

active at \$1.00(21.08.

miet and unchanged. The amber, \$1.40(31.45; white unchanged at 150,76c. Oct. 70.85c. Rep. higher at 1.1c. Bulk shock guiet at 11c. Bulk shock guiet at 11c. Bulk shock go; care, 91c. Bacon shock of chear, 10% c. Sugar-sure 1, tierce, 10% (\$10,90; 126).

In Interview with Officers of the Milwankee & St. Paul Read.

The Course That Company Intends to Pursue.

It Promulgates a New Tariff, Ignoring the Legislative Requirements.

Prom the Milianuke Sentinet, April 25.
The near approach of the date fixed for the ming into operation of the new Railroad law noters it desirable that the public abould be lly informed on the aspect the question has sumed, owing to the declaration on behalf of a railroads that they will cease to run if the

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Little Change in the Situation at

New Orleans.

Another Break Near Monroe, La.,

and the River Still Rising.

A Half Million Rations to Bellssued to

New OBLEANS, April 25 .- The river is falling ;

now two inches below high-water mark. From five to seven days' mails due from Northern. Eastern, and Western cities; the New York mail of the 16th and some of the 20th, have been

CANADA.

Proceedings in Parliament-The In-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The Election bill was again before Parliament last night. The clause substituting private for public nominations raised a long discussion, and on a division being taken, the clause was carried by 99 to 42.

In reply to a question, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie repused that this year the outlay on the International Railway would exceed the sum originally contemplated by 24,500,000.

In the Senate, Mr. Macdonald moved for a return of the copies of instruction to the Government engineers, and engineers' reports regarding the supposed feasibility of inter-oceanic communication by utilizing for a portion of the year the water stretches in the Northwest Territory.

ary.

Air. Scott, while not objecting to the address, was evidently doubtful whether there was any professional arbitration upon which that scheme has been devised. Mr. Byan inquired whether the bill respecting copyrights, passed by the Canufian Parliament, had yet received her Majesty's assent, and Mr. Scott replied in the negative, taking that he believed the Imperial Parliament contemplated dealing with the subject combrehansively.

Wishingrox, D. C., April 26.—Over the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes, increasing south to east winds, rising temperature, and threatening weather with rain.

LOCAL GREENVATION.

1812151

SERVATION. CHICAGO, April 26, 1874.

the Sufferers.

wis enforced.

Our reporter visited the offices of the Milrankee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and found
here Mr. S. S. Merrill, Mr. John C. Gault, and
ther officials. Addressing himself to the reponsible managers, and receiving replies from
oth, with an occasional remark from some of
the other gentlemen, the reporter contrived beween them all to get some information.

WHEN WILL THE FRAINS BE TAKEN OFF?
The present to a question as to when the Com-

WHEN WILL THE TRAINS BE TAKEN OFF?
In answer to a question as to when the Company intended to take off its trains, it was stated that it is not desired to do anything until compelled to. The Company will not willingly take off a single train; but close calculations of the lowest possible working expenses, compatible with safety and efficiency, and of the revenue sader the new law, have been made, and it has been found that under the most liberal estimate (based upon a calculation of the Company's business, made prior to the New York meeting) the year's workings would leave the Company's business, made prior to the New York meeting) the year's workings would leave the Company's business. The Company could not operate a single week under the new rates. Interests could not be provided for when due, and the stockholders would hold a worthless property. It would amount to conficcation.

received. The intervening and subsequent dates are missing.

The Mobile & New Orleans Railroad lose bridges every few days, and seem to display much more energy in choking off information regarding mishaps than they do in getting over breaks. Now at least three important bridges have gone between this city and Mobile. The Jackson route is also in a bad condition, bridges gone, and a portion of it submerged.

MONIOS, La., April 25.—The river has risen over an inch in 24 hours. Another break in the Pascoud upper levee has precipitated a heavy volume of water on the back part of the city, and the rise there at the same time has been 5 inches. The water is backed up in the ditches nearly to the Hunsacker Hotel. In some places on the river front the water is from 6 to 15 inches above the street, but has been leveed. In the rear of the city it has been filling up fast, about five squares on an average from the river being out of water the length of the city.

People continue coming in from the rear as the water approaches. Sidewalks and streets are only pastures for stock. The loss of cattle and hogs by the overflow is very great.

The sun shone all day, and there is a prospect of better weather. No intelligence has been received from above or been in the sun of the city and the backwater an inch and a half. Washington street was overflowed to within three blocks of the rive the river is on a stand to a surrendered the fit. I contract between here and vicksburg, and the selegraph is now the only source of correspe, dence.

Washington, D., A, April 26.—Although Congress passed a bill by the overflow or been found that is supplied can be spared from y stations in that region; the refore the Section of Washington in the region; the refore the Section of Washington in that region; the various mill the refore the Section of Washington in the region; the refore the Section of Washington in that region; the refore the Section of Washington in the region; the refore the Section of Washington in the region; the reformation of would hold a worthless property. It would amount to confiscation.

The officers of the Company have no feelings of hostlitty. They do not believe the people really intend the confiscation of property. The Legislature has imposed certain rates, maybe under the impression that they were sufficiently high to permit the Companies a fair working revenue. But they had made a miscalculation, and this would be demonstrated. The Companiy would run its trains under its own tariffs from and after the passage of the new law, and, if they are to be proceduted for a violation, they will defend the action, and carry the case to the Supreme Court. Should the Supreme Court inside against them, and no other way of actionent could be arranged, traffic to which the new law applies must case.

ALL TRAINS WILL NOT RE WITHDRAWE.

new law spphies must cease.

ALL TRAINS WILL MAT ME WITHDRAWN.
But the law does not affect all the business of the Company. It relates only to local traffic in this State. The Legislature did not take upon itself to legislate the traffic of other States out of existence; and all through business will be carried on as usual. Take the case of grain. By far the greater quantity of shipments are from points outside the State, in Minnesota, lowa, Dakota, etc.; and this will go through as usual.

been gathered. But statistice of the grain at stations outside the State are made the subject of weekly reports by the station agents.

Last week's reports show an accumulation of 2, R41,000 bushels on the River, Iows & Dakota, Iowa & Minnesota, and Hastings & Dakota, Divisions. Of this, not less than 1,600,600 bushels are on the River Division, and are accessible to water-transpoatation, so that, to that proportion, the Railroad laws, even supposing the Legislature undertook to regulate inter-State commerce, would not apply.

Not a single business man having dealings with the Company has complained of the existing tariff. The farmers do not, because they have nothing to do with the payment of freight. They are interested, of course; but, when it comes to a question of paying the difference between the Company's tariff and the new tariff imposed by the law, and no transport at all, the farmers will make haste slowly to confiscate the poads. If the Company were allowed to canvass its votes of the parsons interested in the payment of freight, instead of intermeddlers who seek to gain notoriety and cheap political capital, and are not otherwise interested, there would be none of this trouble. The Company owns 600 miles of road in this State, and to this the new law applies. The Company's tariff is not felt to be a hardship by those who have to pay it; and the fight is between the Company and the politicians.

Merchants are allother class of freighters who

hants are another class of freighters who complain nor suffer. The rates on gen-surbandise are so equitable that the new mot make any considerable changes in

Isw does not make any considerable changes in them.

THE NORTHWESTERN BOAD.

The Chicago & Northwestern, having 690 miles in this State, is in a very similar condition to that of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and will be able to carry their through freight at the present rates, without regard to the new law. In both cases, the effect of the new law, if it is naforced, will be simply to stiffe Wisconsin trade, and leave the States as it is.

WILL FIGURES LIE?

The reporter said the statement had been made that the Company had prepared statements to show disability to earn enough to carry traffic in this State, to suit themselves.

Mr. Gault said that was not so. The only figures prepared had been collected for the information of the Directors. The statement in the Scattest would have been conclusive had the writer told the truth, but he had not,—not within a million, nor within two millions. That is the way the public are deceived. Gentlemen make assertions that are not correct, and a case is at once founded on error.

Reporter—What are the correct figures?

Alt. Gault—I would give them to you with the greatest readiness, but they are not here. They are at New York, but, if they are really needed, there is no reason whatever why all information of the ind should not be placed at your disposal for the information of the public.

The following are new tariff-tables of the fill wankee & St. Paul Railroad, to go into force next Monday, anticipating the new Railroad law one day. It will be seen that they carefully ignore the requirements of the new Bailroad law one day. It will be seen that they carefully ignore the requirements of the new Bailroad law one day. It will be seen that they carefully ignore the requirements of the new Bailroad law one day.

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	BETWEEN MILWAUKEE AND	irst-class	cond-class	hird-class	burth-class.	londs in our	nore brie o	umber, shingles	our-loads.	8:53 a. m 30.10 39 73 N. E. gentle. Olear.	
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TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A tug yesterday morning got the ship James Cheston off the beach near the Oliff House, towing her into the harbor of San Francisco. She is not badly damaged.

—It is reported that Carl Schurz has accepted the editorship of a leading German daily at \$10,000 per annum, and will remove to New York at the end of his present Senatorial term.

—The pigeom-shooting match between Paine and Bogardus became a draw in concequence of the weather yesterday, Paine paying the expenses of Bogardus.

—The Federal Council of Internationals resolved last night to dissolve, the orwanization having proved a complete failure in the United States.

—The Excise Commissioners of New York have refused to aid the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association in obtaining the passage of a bill through the Legislature reducing the iconse foca, etc.

4.00 A. M. EDITION.

GONE AT LAST. The Globe Theatre Totally Destroyed by Fire.

Several Buildings Surrounding Also Burned-Loss Estimated at \$25,000.

At last the temple of the muses, known as the Globe Theatre, situated at Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Desplaines street, has burned. On four different occasions the building has been saved from the devouring flames, and, although it was a rickety tindef-box, yet it seemed to have a charmed life, and to be fire-proof. About 2 o'clock this morning flames were discovered in the salcon under the theatre, and discovered in the salcon under the theatre, and the alarm was at once given. When the depart-ment arrived on the ground the flames

ment arrived on the ground the flames were so far under way that a second alarm was at once ordered by Marshal Benner, but as the person sending it, of course the alarm was not given and this carelessness might have resulted in great loss. After waiting a short time the order was properly sent, and the second alarm was given. The Marshal saw that it would be uscless to try to save the theatre, and so he directed all his energies to saving the surraunding buildings. Once or twice a House seroes the street caught fire, but the flams were easily extinguished.

Nos. 52 and 60, the buildings adjoining the Globe on either side, are two-story frame buildings, owned and occupied respectively by May Brown and Jennie Browning as houses of prostitution, and when the fire was first discovered very few persons thought that either of these houses, or any of the buildings between the theatre and Washington streets would be saved.

By keeping men on the roofs and in the rear

would be saved.

By keeping men on the roofs and in the rear of these houses and the Swanses Smeiting Works, which are at Nos. 47 to 55 Jefferson street, and immediately back of the theatre, the fire was almost entirely kept from these buildings, and confined to the theatre.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is ings, and confined to the theatre.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is undoubtedly incendiarism. Miss Brown stated that she saw the fire break out in the rear of the building at the same time flames were discovered in the saloon in front, and that she saw cetton-batting falling from the ceiling where it had been fastened by some one to set fire to the floor above.

had been fastened by some one to set fire to the floor above.

The building burned very rapidly, and made, for half an hour, a grand illumination. A very large crowd assembled to witness the fire, and were highly elated at the operations of the Skinner Hook and Ladder.

When the flames reached the property-room, the explosion of some guns and pistols caused considerable consternation among the spectators and scattered them much faster and more effectively than a platoon of police could have done.

effectively than a platoon of police could have done.

The Globe was owned by Frank Lawlor, Fletch? er Coyle, and others. The total loss and insurance could not be learned, and the statements regarding the latter were so conflicting that nothing regarding it can be given, but is estimated at semething over \$20,000. The loss to building and furniture sustained by May Brown is about \$1,000, fully covered by \$1,500 in the Commercial, \$1,500 in the Lycoming, and \$1,500 in the German, of Eric. Jennie Browning's total loss is \$2,500, fully covered by insurance, but in what companies could not be learned. The Swassea Smelting Works lose about \$25, fully insured. The St. Charice Hotel, 46 and 48 Deeplaines street, was injured by water to the extent of \$100, insurance not known. The Globe laundry next to the hotel sustained a loss af \$25, not insured.

MADISON.

Appointments'to the Board of Uni-

Appointments to the Board of University Regents.—The New Railroad Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Maddison, Wis., April 26.—Gov. Taylor has appointed to fill vacancies in the Feard of University Regents, existing since February, the following gentlemen in place of others whose terms have expired: At large—George H. Paul, of the Milwankee News, in place of J. S. Bugh, of Wantoma; First Dustrict.—H. G. Winslow, of Racine, vice B. R. Hinckley, of Oconomowoc; Third District.—P. A. Orton, vice H. H. Gray, both of Darlington; Sixth District.—T. B. Chenoweth, Green Bay, Mich., vice A. L. Smith, Appleton. Politically, there is no change in the new members, all being Democrate but one. The appointments are not altogether 20,000 persons for twenty-five days.

Relief Work for the Sufferers.
St. Louis, April 96.—The Lonisiana Relief Committee yesterday appropriated \$1,000 to aid in preventing the destruction of the Millikin's Bend levee, near Viogaburg.
Additional contributions of money and provisions are being made for the benefit of the sufferers by the overflow in Louisiana. A lurge number of the most prominent ladies of the city are arranging for an immense amateur concert as a means of adding to this fund.

Louisville, April 26.—The steamer P. E. Porter left here this afternoon with seventy-five tons of Government rations for the Louisiana sufferers. but one. The appointments are not altogether satisfactory to some of the Governor's political

satisfactory to some of the Governor's political friends.

Nothing definite can be learned in regard to the appointments of Railroad Commissioners, or the action of the Governor in case of defiance of the Railroad law by the railroads. After the 28th, it is stated, the St. Paul Company do not propose to admit passengers on their cars without showing a ticket.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The argument in the case of Paul Schoeppe was heard by Judge Gary Saturday morning. Col. Jussen, counsel for the prisoner, repeated the points of his argument before Judge Williams, urging that sentence should not be passed. It was decided that Schoeppe should be brought up for sentence to-day.

It was decided that Schoespe should be brought up for sentence to-day.

—The county wing of the old Court-House was sold, Saturday, to Thomas Mackin for \$10,000. It is to be removed by the 10th of July.

Foreign.

The new steamship Faraday has begun to load the new Atlantic cable.

—The London Times editorially praises Grant's veto, but says that no other country than America oculd have done what has been done here with the finances. It seems to be a law of the American nature to develop and expand in every direction.

—Two Americans were preven ted from fighting a duel on the Belgian border by the interference of the police.

—Altvices from Hayti stated that a revolution was hourly expected.

Crime.

—Advices from Hayu stated that a revolution was hourly expected.

Crime.

A man named John Henry cut the throat of a German in Shullsburg, Wis., because the latter would not let him take a keg from a beer-wagon which the German was driving. Henry was arrested and held to await trial.

—The bookstore of A. H. Haight & Co., of McGregor, Is., was robbed of goods valued at \$1,000. No arrests.

—Michael Finn, charged with assaulting his wife with intent to kill, on the 6th of November, at Thorold Village, Canada, was found guilty of murder in a legal some, and has been sentenced to death. Finn was mainly convicted on the evidence of his wife, who has recovered.

—Edward Phillips was arrested in Cleveland on the charge of murdering a man named Tom Willard two years ago.

—Jesse Pomercy, the boy murderer of Boston, has been committed for trian without bail.

Miscellaneous.

The dispatches from Louisiana show that the

ton, has been committed for trial without bail.

Miscellaneous.

The dispatches from Louisians show that the floods in the Ounchita Valley have been far more disastrous, than had been at first supposed. Several towns are wholly under water, over 600,000,000 acres are submerged, and about 170,000 persons are washed out of house and home. Over 25,000 are actually suffering for the bare necessities of life. No crops will be raised this year in the section of country over-flowed, and the prospects of the people are of the gloomiest character.

—At a meeting in Wellington, Ohio, it was resolved to raise \$50,000 for the Lake Eric & Wheeling Railroad and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. Similar action was taken at Sandusky.

—In the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts a verdict was given in favor of the black against the wholesale drug firm of Weeks & Potter, of Boston, for selling aconite to the plaintiff instead of piera.

—The trouble on the Louisville Shortline Railroad has come to an end.

—A census of St. Louis taken by the School Board shows the total number between the ages of 5 and 21 in that city to be 183,131, giving a population of about 435,000.

—The action of the St. John's Guild of Trinity Church in New York in retaining the Rev. Alvah Wiswall as Master, is likely to create dissension in the church.

—The steamer Silesis, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, is aground in the Ribe in a dangerous position.

—The number of out-bound ocean passengers this year is very much less than for some years.

—There is no change in the condition of affairs in Little Rock, Ark. Negotiations have been hooken off, and Daxter has added several com-

to his force: Gen. White, of Baxter's

party, has declared martial law in selection country.

—The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill, and agreed to the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to pay the judgments of the Court of Claims. The item of \$1,400 for the subsistence of the horses belonging to the Department of Justice created considerable discussion and was finally stricken out. After some debate on the finances the clause increasing the office hours in the departments from six to seven, was stricken out.

—The White Stocking Base-Ball Club, of Chicago, beat the Empires, of St. Louis, by a score of 6 to 4.

San Francisco Correspondence Territorial Enterpriss.

She is the most discontented, unhappy little monkey that ever lived. She finds something to cry about twenty times a day. Yesterday I saw her sitting on a box in the back yard, a small monument of despair. The tears were running slowly down her cheeks, and old Carlo, the Newfoundland dog, all decked in rage and strings, stood wagging his tail and watching her sympathetically. I took her up in my arms and asked her what she was crying about.

"O, many sings," she said.

"What things, darling?"

"O-averysings is wrong, every sings in dis world. I wish you hadn't borned me."

"Tell mamms what is wrong now."

"Well, den, old Tarlo's tail drowed out behind, when I wanted it to drow out 'tween his shoulders, tos why for a pummel so's I tould ride on his back and have somesing to hold on, to." Our Jenny.

The City of Artesian Wells.

From the Joliet (Ill.) Signal.

Joliet may truly be designated as the City of Artesian Wells. Within a radius of one and a half miles, there are thirteen artesian wells, furnishing a copious supply of pure water. That lately bored for the benefit of Messars. George Woodruff, Dr. Heise, William Adam, Otis Hardy, and G. W. Hyde, on the corner of Ottawa and Clinton streets, is one of the best in the city. The water rises to the height of 40 feet, and is of excellent quality. It was sunk to the depth of 450 feet. The school-house well, on the East Side, is the deepest in the city. It was sunk 1,400 feet before a sufficient supply of water was reached. The average depth of the other wells is 450 feet. Counting the artesian wells, in connection with our numerous springs of pure cold water and excellent wells, our city has an abundant supply of water was reached. The average depth of the other wells is 450 feet. Counting the artesian wells, in connection with our numerous springs of pure cold water and excellent wells, our city has an abundant supply of water for all purposes, except for the extinguishment of fires. The City of Artesian Wells.

Kingsford's Oswego Starch, 998-1000 Pure. No other manufacturer has ever reached this degree of perfection. Families, hotels, and laundries much prefer these goods, as it produces a hard, lustral finish.

> MARINE. Port of Chicago, April 25 and 26. ARRIVED.

Minnio Mueller, Gross Creek, eedar poed Hamlet, Manistee, lumber, Hamlet, Manistee, lumber

Soow Gladiator, Manistee, cedar posts, Schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber, Schr Seventh Chio, White Lake, lumber, Schr Mary Ludwig, Ludwig's Pier, lumber, Scow Spray, Heliand, lumber, Schr Charies Hibbard, Centerville, wood, Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, railroad ties, Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, lumber, Schr Sie, Andrews, Horne's Pier, cedar posts, Schr Clara, Manistee, lumber, Schr Libbis Nau, Good Harbor, wood.

Schr Ketchum, Grand Haven, wood.

MORT CLEARAPORT.

Steam barge East Saginaw. Alpans, 1,000 bu osts, 1,000 bu corn, 10 bris beef, and sundries.

Schr Philo Scovill, Port Colborne, 21,413 bu corn.

Prop D. M. Wilson, Port Huron, 30,309 bu corn, 1,204 bris flour, 300 bris corn meal.

Schr City of Green Bay, Buffalo, 23,030 bu corn.

Sark Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, 200 pkgs sundries.

Schr Beindeer, Elk Rapids, 300 tons stone.

Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 45,385 bu corn.

Schr Ahris Cobb, Buffalo, 55,096 bu corn.

Scow M. N. Dunham, Rulen's Pier, 4 bris pork, 50 be cout.

Sohr James C, King, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn.
Schr C, C, Barnes, Buffalo, 39,048 bu corn.
Stmr Corons, St. Joseph, 25 eks seed, and aund
Schr White Cloud, Kingston, 13,218 bu wheat.
Schr William Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 25,550 bu cs
Schr E, R. Williams, Detroit, 22,128 bu corn.
Schr M, Williams, Kingston, 19,018 bu wheat.
Schr Ellen Spry, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Schr King Sisters, Buffalo, 23,000 bu costs

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—Passed Up.—Prop.
Blanchard, Huron City; bark Sardinia; schrs Piston, Woodward, City of Tawas, American Champio Gozhawk, D. Stuart, Warmington, Osborns, J. 1

Foster. Foster.

Passen Down—Props Westford, Alpens and barge
City of Montreal, and St. Paul; barks Maggie McRas
Mary Merritt, Gen. Burnside; schra Mineral State, E
F. Merry, Pulaski, Denmark, Montans, Garibald'
Willie Keller, and York State.

Were quiet at 4@4\c/c for corn to Buffalo, outside for amail vessels. The schr St. Peter loads corn for Buffalo, and schr New Dominion wheat for Kingston; both on owners' account. Self Metropolis year charactered for corn to Port Colborne at 4\c/c. Last evening the schr B. Barnes was taken for dorn to Buffalo at 4\c/c; schr Ironsides corn to Dunkirk at 5\c. Total 5. Capacity about 14,000 bu wheat and 20,000 bu corn.

Bar Curr, April 25.—H. M. Bradiey & Co. yesterday chartered a craft (name not given) for lumber to Tonswanda at less than \$2.50, and had an offer at less than \$2.50 afterwards. The prop Araxes is chartered to load at Moore, Smith & Co.\c/c docks for Buffalo at \$2.00. Carriers anticipate better rates as the season advances, and some count upon a rush at the close.

DEFROIT, April 21.—Wheat to Oswego quotable at 7c. Toinage plenty and inquiry light. The schr James Plait was taken for sait from Bay City to Chicago at 14c per bri.

Burrato, April 23.—The only charter reported was the schr A. G. Morey, 100 tons for ballast at 25c per ton to Chicago. Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The first Green Bay fleet left this port Saturd The first Green Bay facet left this port Saturday morning.

—About fifty vessels cleared Saturday, and several of them intend to go through the straits.

—The tug Babocck made her first appearance in the river Saturday afternoon. She has a new coat of paint, and presents a very creditable appearance.

—The schr El Tempo ran into the swill-boat Long John between Adams and Polk street bridges Saturday afternoon, breaking in the side of the Long John. She snoceeded in getting to Burn's boxes in the North Branch.

—Mr. Davison's new map of the river, showing the various lumper docks, and giving the names of the owners, is now ready for delivery. It is well gotten up, and will be of great value to lumber men and vessel-owners. Mr. Davison deserves great credit for his enterprise.

seday afternoon: President, U. and Tree lent, M. B. Lean; Secretary and Tree H. Strachan; Executive Committee, S. B. C. H. Carey, James Demass, George H. S. Kean, George E. Brockway, William J. Jr., John R. Gillett, James Moffatt. The ntowing roise of 18 per cent is not intenditive season, but will continue in force us the season, but will continue in force us

ty. From the western point for a distance of intem miles to the eastward it is doubtful if any change has taken place up to this writing."
—Already the year 1874 figures up ninely-six disasters to the shipping, which probably does not exhibit the sum-total, there being localities to be heard from. Twenty of the above ossualities took place in the Lake Eric district, twelve on Lake Ontario, ten on Lake Huron, thirty-eight on Lake Michigan, and the remainder on the rivers and on the St. clair flats. The amount involved in the above losses falls a trife short of \$500,000, of which sum no less than \$37,500 was the result of a freshet in Suffaio in the latter part of January. Twenty lives have also been sacrificed.
—The eteamship D. W. Bugt has coal-bunkers which hold 200 tens, or enough to make the round trip from this port to Buffalo, thence to Chicago, and then back here.

MARRIAGES. LEIGH-FRENCH-In Chicage, April 25, by the Re-James Harrison, George B. Leigh, formerly of Laves worth, Kan., and Ella M. French, formerly of Auburn

SOOTHING SYRUP.

WINSLOW'S MAS. WINSLOW'S SOUTH

SOOTHING

SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for their years with never-failing success by millions of mothors for their children. It relieves the child from pain, curse dysentery and diarrhose, griptng in the bowels, and wind collections, bealth to the child, it reets the mother.

AUCTION SALES. By HODGES & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Commission Merch

Regular Auction Sales Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at 7 p.m. Also Thursday real estate sale at 5 p.m. Special attention given to outside sales. Returns made on the same day of sale, be fore leaving the residence. Consiguments selicited. Liberal advancements made on stocks of merchandise.

E. H. MORRISON, Austioneer.

Large and Attractive Sale By W. F. HODGES & CO.

WE WILL SELL ON TUESDAY MORNING, April 28, at 9 a.m., sharp, THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF

THE MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL

(Late Tremont House). Goods now, and in use less the two months, constiting of Elegant Parior Furniture Velvet Carpets, Lambrequins, French Walnut Carve Cornices and Lace Curtains, French Walnut and Italia (Late Tremon ansetting of Etegani Parior Furnitus vec months, consisting of Etegani Parior Furnitus Velvet Carpets, Lambrequins, French Walmut Carve Cornices and Lade Curtains, French Walmut and Salik State of the Carpets of the Ca

Sales Positive and Without Reserve. Sale will not be postponed under any circ WM. F. HODGES & CO.. Anotto

By HODGES & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Marble-front Auction Rooms, 68 West Lake-st. 42 North May-st.

Monday, April 27, at 10 a. m., ENTIRE CONTENTS

CONSISTING OF
English Body Brussels Carpets, Elegant Marble-top Chamber Sets; Parior, Dining, Sitting-Room, and Kitchen Furniture; 1 B. W Band Extension Table; 1 first-class Cool Stove; Chins, Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, Outlery, etc., etc.

The goods are first-class; in use but a short time. Ball positive and without reserve.

WM. F. HODGES & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 68 West Lake-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. No. 47 HALSTED-ST.,

between Washington and Madison, WEDNESDAY AF-TERNOON, at Fo'clock sharp. Parker, Dining, Klichen, Sitting, and 8 Sieeping-recoms, Look out for bargains. Don't forget the time—So'clock Wednesday afternoon. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Aucioncers. WE SHALL SELL THE CONTENTS of the Hotel, corner of Harrison and Halstedests, known as Harrison Court, on Wednesday Morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock. Gentsel Farniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Chairs; Tables, Stoves, Mirrors, Pictures, Orockery, Glassware, etc.; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; and the County of We shall sell the entire Furniture of the ele-gant marble-front dwelling

39Twenty-fifth-st. Thursday Morning. at 10 a.m., April 30,

The Furniture is very fine, conclusing of Rich ParFurniture, Fine Walout and Marble Too Chamber So
Furniture, Fine Walout and Marble Too Chamber So
French Walout and Gift France Mirror, Rudiace Dr.
Lains, Lambrequine, and Coroleos, French China, Lambrequine, and Coroleos, French China, Indian Tea Services, Beautiful, Silver and Flated Walout Sideboard Dining Tables, Chaira,
Paintings, Engravings, So., &o., &o., &o., warsy fine Footis
Piano, Resewood Frame and Carred Lags, cost \$8
Logosther with Kitchen and Laundry Furniture, &o., &
Horsea, Carriage Robes, &c. Take Cottage Groves
stroot cars to Twenty-fifth 5t., three deems from ParkaSouth Side. W. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers Story Brick Dwelling

No. 313 West Raudolph-st., Between Carpenter and Curtinets., on Friday Morning, May 1, 10 a. m., Sharp

Furniture as Good as New. 176 Octave Renewood Plane, cost \$550.

I Rich Parior tists, and Easy Chairs, Harthe-top Chamber Sets, Tables, Harman Christian, Corneless, etc., Tyrench Clock, Beattleff Redding, Mattresses, Dining Tables, Charles, Set Quality Hailand, and fine Crockery and Chica Ware, first-chias, conducted and the sales in Ware, set, etc. In fact, warything in the housekeeping line.

Great bargains may be apposted, as the owners are gong abroad.

HODGES & CO., Austicaner. By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

782 WEST JACKSON-ST. AT AUCTION, Tuesday, April 28, at 10 o'clk a. n

PARLOR FURNITURE Marbie-Top Chamber Sets, Basy Chaire, pictures, Breis, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery, Store WILLIS, LONG & CO., Au

Chattel Mortgage Sale,
Will be sold at Austice, on Monday, 17th part,
violet p. m., at the premius, a 7-more cottage,
the ground lesse, No. 257 Word Statementh of,
at No. 16 South Charlest, Room 5.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Valuable Business Lot and Buildin

AT AUCTION, Monday Afternoon, April 27, at 3:30 o'Clock.

No. 531 MILWAUKEE-AV.

e is perfect. Astract furnished.
It will be required at time of sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Au-

1118 PRAIRIE-AV. We will sell at Auction, on Monday Morning, April 27, at 10 o'clock, Household Furniture. Of private residence No. IIIS PLAIRIE AV. Parlor, Danaber, and Dining-Room Fultiure. Brussels and Wool Carpets, Beds, Sedding, Kirken Furniture, Glass and Grockery Wars, Ac., &c., &c. ELISON, PUMEROY 4 70., Anctioneers. 813 MICHIGAN-AV.

FURNITURE Of dwelling No. HS MICHIGAN-AV. Palor, Dining Room, and Chamber Fyrniture, Kitchen Was and Funiture, Carpeta, Beds, Bedding, Crockery and Glasware, &c., &c., entire contents of house.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Autioneers.

Monday Morning, April 27, at 10 o'clock, We will sell the entire

1023 Wabash-av. ELEGANT Household Furniture

AT AUCTION. Thesday Morning, April 28, at 10 o'cloc, At Marble-front Residence, No. 1023 Vabababay.
One splendid, full, round-corner PIAFO, 7-cotave: Standard maker.
Elegant Parior and Chamber Furniture.
Brussels Carpets, Wool Carpets.
Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Ware.
Beds and Bedding.
Glass and Crockery Ware.
Entire Effects, and all in good order.

Nearly new. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anotic Brick Yard and Machiner BANKRUPT AUCTION SALE.

Tuesday Afternoon, April 28, at 4 o'clock, We sell the Machinery and Pixtures of the Brick Yard on Burlington Slip, between John and O'Nell-sts., consist-ing of two Brick Machines and Shafther. Also, Sheds, Tracks, Carts, Saddles, &c.; two Brick Wagons and O'-fice Building, Iron Safe, and Lesse of ground. Machin-ery all in good order and ready for use. Sold by order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., As-

Auction Notice. consequence of the immense number ELEGANT CHINA GOODS.

Silver-Plated Ware, &c., We will make a SPECIAL CLOSING-OUT SALE, at Store 185 State at, under Palmer House, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 28, at 2 o'clock, and Evening at 7 1.3.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. 1335 Wabash-av.

GENTEEL Household Furniture Wednesday Morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock,

Entire contents of dwelling house 135 Wabsahav... con sisting of Parior, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Carpets, Beds, and Bedding, Kitchen Farmiture, Orcean ery, and Glassware, &c... &c... everything necessary to ping. ELISON. POMBROY & CO., Aust're BANKRUPT SALES.

PURE VIRGINIA Smoking Tobacco and Snuff By order of R. E. Jenkins, Esq., Assignee, we will sell at our store, 34 and 55 Randolph-st., Thursday Morning, April 30, at 10 o'clock, ,000 pounds Virginia Killikinick Tobacco, 150 pounds Souff. Will be sold in quantities of 5 hs and upwards to uit the trade. Also at it o'clock, by order of F. Lowis Req., Atturney and Assignoe.

1,200 BIRD CAGES Various sizes and styles, will be sold singly and in loss to suit the trade. Sale peremptory.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

150 LARGE & ELIGIBLE LOTS,

Near the Northwestern Car Shops Saturday, May 2,

at 12 o'clock, noon, on the ground. This Property is situated on RICHMOND, CLEVE-LAND, and CHICAGO-AVS., immediately adjoining the Property of the Northwestern R. R. Co.'s Car Shops, only a short distance from the new City Limits, and only about 30 minutes' ride from the heart of the city, with frequent trains which run to accommodate this rapidly-growing suburb.

On Richmond av. there are seven cottages, with large lots.
On Chicago av., a large store, with dwelling.
Alico, nearly 150 unimproved lots.
The sale is POSITVE, without any limit or reserve.
THE TERMS are easy. Only 1-10 cash on unimproved lots, balance \$10 a month.
ON COTTAGES, \$25 cash, balance \$25 a month until all is paid, with interest at 2 per cent on deferred payments.
THE TIPLE is pariset. Abstract furnished.
A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Wellast.
Decot at 10 o'clock on day of sale, calling at Halsted st.
and Ashland av.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bankrupt Sale of Brick-Yard and Machinery AT AUCTION. Thursday Affernoon, April 30, at 3 o'clock, my will sell, by order of George W. Campbell, Esq. As-diano in Bankruptoy: Two Brick-Machines, four Pits, Tanks, Sheds, Harmess, Carts, Yard Improvements, etc. Also, lease of yard. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Austiongers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS. On Thesday Morning, April 28,

AT 10 A. M.

AUCTION SALES By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., NO. 108 MADISON-ST., WE SHALL SELL

The Elegant Furniture MARBLE-FRONT DWELLING

No. 75 Ashland-av.,

Monday Morning, April 27, at 10 o'clock ON THE PREMISES. The Furniture is of the best quality and nearly are consisting of Rich Pariar Suits, Fine Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases, but the Pariar Suits, Fine Chamber Sets, with Pullows, Biankets, Bedding, by Hair Matterson, Yoshi Canpots, French Plate Fire Client quality Body Francis, China, Dining and Ten Service, Paris I have fromch China, Dining and Ten Service, Passe they have the China, Dining and Ten Service, Passe they have the China, Dining and Ten Service, Passe they have the China, Dining and Ten Service, Passe they have the China, Dining and Chairs, Oil Pasining, Rugarying, 40.

Also, a very superior Hallett, Davis & Co. Passe, but collects, very brilliant and sweet tone.

Also, a nearly new Landauletts, cost \$1,78.

A sett Hill's best Carriage Harness.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Ancilosses.

WE SHALL SELL The Entire Furnitur No. 112 North Clark Monday Morning, April 27, at 10 o'cleck,
ON THE PREMISES.

The whole comprising Paries, Chamber, Distant Kitchen Furniture, Mirrors, Carpes, Markette, Marke

WE SBALL SELL The Handsome Library and Furnity Of Dwelling 614 Michigan-av.,
TUESDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, or the comprising Fine Parlor and Chamber Sets, Dining Fu-re in Black Walnut, Beds, Bedding, Lace Oursian ambrequius. French Fists Mirrors, Maniel Clock a come Ornaments, Fine Fisted Wars, French Chi-lassware, Brussals and other Carpets, Oli Faints the Library, Ote. Albe

A Inabe Grand Plano Forte, cost \$1,800. THE ENTIRE FURNITUR

Of Dwelling 10 South Process. In the TURSDAY MORNING, April 28, as il orders fag Parior, Chamber, Dining-room, and Rinsture, Brussels and other Carpets, Picture, WE SHALL SELL Buggles, Phaetons, Harness, &c. WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock, at 10 Mar. WM. A. HUTTERS 1 CO.

WE SHALL SELL THE RICH FURNITURE REAL LACE CURTAINS.

Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano, Axmin ter and Body Brussels Carpets, 1021 Wabash-av Wednesday, April 29, at 10 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions

WE SHALL SELL
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of Dwelling 30 Michigan
Av., on the premises, THURSDAY, April 2, a 2 WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austinasa. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., DRY GOODS Tuesday, April 28, at 9 1-9 a.

The Attention of Carriage-Boye IS CALLED TO THE AUCTION BALE OF Open and Top-Buggies, Democ Express Wagons, and Harness, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, at II a. m. Good Work at YO

727 West Monroe-st. tenteel Furnished Dwelling On Tuesday, April 28, at 10 o'clock

Martie-Top Chamber Sets, Parior Suits, Bedsteck, Bessel, Lounges, What-Mots, Sideboards, Reches, Calebra, Calebra, Extension Tables, Refrigerators, Brussell Tree-Ply Carpets, Cook and Parior Stores, China Calebra, Martin BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, a 194 a. GEORGE P. GORE 200. by N. P. HARRISON.

At 162 Twenty-second at Berson Wababar, and State-ti,
BANKETPT STOCK AT AUCTION CHOICE CEROMOS AND ENGRAVIM And a spisodid is of FAMILY BIBLES.
Sale will be conjuned Monday. And In. 1 and 1 of
Residents of the south Side here have a large charter of the south Side here have a large charter of the south side here.

N. P. HARRISON, Assessment AT 236 WEST MADISON-ST. Continuation of the Romoval Sale FRENDIT PLATE,
Pier, and Mantel Glasses.
RICH CHROMOS and STREEL ENGRAVING MONDAY, April 37, and and 7% o'clock. The phargains of the season on be found here.
N.P. HARRISON, August

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF DWEL 264 Michigan-av., ON TUESDAY, APUL 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK Splendid Parlor and Chamber Furnits
Fine Brussels and Wool Carpets, Ols
Lace Curtains, Marke-top Tables, Creery, Plated and Glassware, Kitchen Usils, etc., etc.; one elegant Cook-Store
Loe-Chest, all new six nonths and one page. N. P. HARRION, Auction By BRUSH, SON & CO.

FIRST-CLASS FULNITURE 203 Panlina-st., near Van B ADVID I HILLIER Dis. BULL

HONDAY, APRIL 27, 16 a. m.: One superior
int, made to order, thegant Mr. ble To Centre
indicate and Brussels Carpets, Chamindicate and Electron English and Particle
Disting-Room and Kitchess Englishers, Est Table
17, Plated and Glassware, Cook-Store, cf.
BRUBH, BOTH 9

Anctioneers, 41 South Of

hattel-Mortgagn Sale of the Entire Contents | Five Rooms. TUERDAY, APRIL 28, 10 a. m., we shall or premises corper of Glark and Vanisupen-ste, all interes in ventions, distributed in ventions, distributed in ventions, distributed for state of Plain bor-Sea, Henricade, Buream, Commoden, Tables, Sorowa, Range, Creakery, Plaint and Glarkers, 10 of Good Bedding, Brussah and Woolan Carpets, 10 of Good Bedding, 10 of G

GRAND JOINT SALE GALLOWAY & IRELAND GEO. LINDENBERGER.

Highbred Harness and Saddle Horses.

Trotting Horses, Thoroughbred Caland Brood Marcs.

At EMINENCE, Kr., & miles from Leading Con Tuesday, May 5, 1874, at 1977.

Terms—Fore mostle, with 1874.

VOLUME

State & Was Have recently pieces of Cashma Diagonals Diagonals and lerge. These wool, light weigh shrink, making a able article for S

100 pieces of 1 at 40c, a Special : Pure Mohairs, browns; Silk Por Mohairs, Turkish many other nove to the season, prices.

Warehouse Three-stories and ton N. W. corner of ogers, Jr., & Bro. MATTOCKS

TO RI G. S. HUBB FORR

The three-etery brick building one, Non. 25, 25 and 7 North Classes, Non. 25, 25 and 7 North Classes, Non. 25, 25 and 25 North Classes, Non. 25, 25 and 25 North Classes, N TOI In Reed's B

For Rent-

LUMBER OR CO Apply to 163 Wast TO RI

ing six rooms, closes, &c., los 80 on Cornell-et., Hyde Park, only o Inquire at 146 and 148 Twenty-corn TO RE

FINE GROO Teas, Wines, a

CADY, HODGE No. 47 Sta FURNITUE PASHION

IURNI W. W. STRONG FURNI 266 & 268 Wal

TERCHANTS EXCHANGE Capital, 51,000,000 (& M. A. THOMPSON, President JOHN G. DAVIS Antounte respectfully adjusted the turer, Sante and Banker .

All remittanese prempily advised monthly.

Real Estate Se No. 10 T REMOVAL

REMOV J. D. HARVEY has move 174 Lafalle et. to 95 Washi Soor, Farker's Building. W real estate; negotiate et lor for term of years. Lease commercial paper, etc. FLOU

ALBRO DIX, Commis ad Flour Dealers, remove sahington-st. Choice and lour always on hand. Ord POR SALE MBERG'S LETTE FILE, AND BI

CULVER, PAGE, HO RANTTE MON